

# THE MACDONALD COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

Published by the Students.

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## EDITORIAL

The present issue forms the end of the first volume of the Macdonald College Magazine, and if gifted with speech what an interesting tale that volume could tell. Unlike the great majority of its contemporaries, it was born full-grown, and though it has thereby missed many of the advantages only to be gained by experience, we also hope that it has avoided many of those mistakes which are generally committed in infancy. But at this time it is not the past months that should occupy our attention, but the future years, and the fact that our youth has started

in maturity and our irresponsible period has held great responsibilities—if these apparent contradictions may be excused—makes the task of the MACDONALD COLLEGE STUDENTS, in carrying on such a magazine, more difficult and more worthy. We have often thought that this College of ours might be compared to a “three man buck” on the football field, and it is the line of Ignorance that we are bucking. The value of the blow we deal that line will depend chiefly on the unity of thought and action between the three parts of the human battering ram—the three Schools

of our College. All who have played or watched football know the necessity for perfect signals in attaining this end, and this is as much a necessity for the students of our College as it is for the football player. The most urgent need we have here is for a more complete unison between the three Schools, and a more definite common point whither the expenditures of energy in College life may be directed. The College Magazine is, we venture to say, the ideal medium through which the signals may be given; and if it receives the support and enthusiasm to which it is entitled it will be the strongest of all factors in making the personnel of our student body more fitted to carry on the ideals of our great founder. It is possible for a slight effort on the part of each individual at the College or for a slight shrug, to make all the difference of success or failure to the Magazine. Not only does each student own the Magazine but each student owes it a debt. Many are the people who know Macdonald College by its Magazine only, and the higher opinion men have of the College the higher the opinion they will have of the men and women it turns out. Do not consider the Magazine as something that "comes out" every now and then by some easy, unknown process quite apart from yourself, but treat it as an integral part of your college life and as your own business. If you think something is not good enough, make it better, or tell the Editor how to, for in this way only can the Magazine become the real expression of the students' opinions.

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Competitions in judging live stock and farm crops are now much in favor

amongst the Agricultural Colleges of the United States. Many State Fairs hold inter-collegiate competitions in the early fall, and later these competitions assume an international character at Chicago. This opportunity for a try-out at the State Fairs gives American Colleges a great advantage over Canadian Colleges at the International. Naturally, then, comes the suggestion: why not hold a competition for Canadian Colleges at Toronto Fall Fair or at Guelph or Ottawa Winter Fairs? The competition could be made an important feature of the Fair and would arouse much interest in agricultural education. It would be an incentive to the best efforts on the part of our agricultural colleges which have so much in common, and the students would receive untold benefit from their preliminary training and from coming together at the grand finale. Professor J. H. Grisdale, as Director of Agriculture for Canada, should be in a position to promote this Canadian competition. Let the colleges get together and formulate the scheme, and we believe that, in this time of large revenues, the Government will provide the wherewithal. Canada's future is largely based on the improvement of live stock and farm crops, and the leaders in this movement must come from the agricultural colleges. How important it is, then, that students should receive the best possible training for their work, and what better means to this end could be devised than the organization of this Canadian Judging Competition. Its inauguration would quite fittingly usher in the second decade of the twentieth century, and in agricultural Canada the expenditure would meet with the hearty approval of the people.

# The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

## THE FUNCTION OF AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

By G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., M.S., LL.D., President.



**W**HEN Colleges of Agriculture were first started in this world it was presumed that they would be able to teach boys **how** to farm. Many institutions are trying to do it yet, but none have ever succeeded. It was soon demonstrated that an agricultural college is not a place where boys from towns and cities may be collected together and taught the ordinary methods of farm practice, but rather where a young man who has thoroughly mastered the details of work on an ordinary farm may attend and there expect to be instructed in the sciences underlying the practice of agriculture and the most up-to-date and improved methods of farm practice. The so-called agricultural colleges which are still admitting students from all walks of life are devoting much of their energy to the preparation of men who will afterwards go into professional life, having used the agricultural college as a preparatory school for law, medicine, or business. Further than that, these same students will, at college, have unsettled the minds of many good farmers' boys who had come to college with the sole intention of returning to the farm, but who, finding an atmosphere of pure science, literature, rhetoric, declamation, or of excessive college athletics, drift away from agricultural pursuits and into the life of the men and women of towns and cities.

At first our colleges were content with a two-year course in agriculture, running for nine months each term, the three

summer months being devoted on the college farm, largely to field instruction of students in attendance. It was soon found, however, that the students could be of more use at home on their fathers' farms during the summer vacation. Following this it was discovered that students who went home early, in time for the spring seeding, had a greater interest in the season's work on the farm than those who went home in midsummer only. The College at Guelph was one of the first to lengthen its summer vacation, and now students leave in the middle of April and return in the middle of September. This seems to be an ideal combination of work and study for theory and practice. Students work in class-rooms and laboratories all winter making experiments, listening to lectures, estimating crop yields, learning best varieties, best methods of cultivation, best kind of implements, the most suitable breeds of live stock, and the best way of marketing their farm products. In the summer time these things are tested in a practical way, and where they do not work out to the satisfaction of the man of the farm the details are submitted to the College Staff in the fall and the difficulties discussed. Thus the College helps the farmer's boy, and the farmer's boy helps the College by bringing back each year new problems to be solved.

The first duty, then, of the Ontario Agricultural College has been to train farmers' sons in the science of agriculture, so that combined with their home practice they might be better farmers even

than were their fathers before them. In the pursuit of scientific education, however, it was found that these young men, by virtue of increased knowledge, became much more interested in the work of the farm. In handling the soil they now know something of the mechanical and chemical changes which were taking place during the entire season. Weeds are not only a menace to the crop, but each has an interesting life history, whether annual or perennial. Live stock is no longer beef and mutton and pork only, but the families and the strains are to be improved; and the raising of ducks without water and the production of eggs in winter are found to be not only extremely interesting studies, but are highly profitable sidelines as well.

#### CAUSES OF UNPROFITABLE FARMING.

Perhaps the greatest hindrance to money-making on the farm has been the lack of application of business principles, and, following this, a disinclination to change methods. At the same time, many of the first principles of business have been observed by ordinary farmers, early to bed and early to rise, patient and persistent industry, close application to work every day, making hay while the sun shines, paying one hundred cents on the dollar, living frugally, almost always without luxury and frequently without the common, ordinary pleasures of social intercourse or definite holiday. What then was lacking? It has always seemed to me that the

commercial instinct has never been awakened in the ordinary Ontario farmer. Perhaps this is due to lack of competition in business; but the fact remains, that not one farmer in a hundred will spend \$10 in his business to make \$20; not one in a hundred will tile-drain his farm, even with money in the bank and when he has been absolutely assured that the increased crop alone would very quickly pay for the entire outlay. Very few farmers take advantage of the market to buy lambs or calves or colts when they

are cheap, because of the scarcity of feed, and to hold them over until prices are better and the season of the year has changed to one which brings a great demand for special classes of live stock. In a season when feed was scarce in one part of this province I have seen good milch cows sold for \$15.00 apiece, when in another part of the Province where fodder crops were abundant, the same type of animal was selling at public auction at from \$50 to \$60.



PRESIDENT—G. C. CREELMAN.

The second point I mentioned above was a disinclination to change methods. For example, both chemical analysis and actual practice have proven that alfalfa hay is equal to wheat bran, pound for pound, as a feed for dairy cattle. Farmers' Institute lecturers for years have preached the growing of alfalfa, have described the kind of land suited to it, and how to cut, cure, and feed it. Wheat bran has not for years been worth less than \$25 a ton. Most of our good uplands in Ontario will produce from



three to five tons of alfalfa hay year after year. Yet hundreds of farmers are now buying bran to every one that is growing alfalfa.

It might well be said, then, that if the Agricultural College can teach farmers' boys the best method of farming, how to apply these methods, the principles underlying them, and the commercial value of these same methods, then it would indeed be performing its vocation, in helping to increase the health, happiness and prosperity of the largest element in this new country.

#### PROFESSIONAL AGRICULTURISTS.

Rising out of this new process of education, however, has come a demand for leaders in agricultural thought and work. That is, there has come a demand for men who can spend their whole time in the educational work, trying to reach the ninety and nine honest men in country places who have not of their own volition been able to change their ways and meet the changed conditions. The result is that Guelph graduates are now practically in command of the educational work in agriculture in Canada as editors of agricultural newspapers,

officers in Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, manufacturers of dairy products, professors and instructors in agricultural experimental farms, lecturers for farmers' institutes, officers of live stock associations, and agricultural specialists located in our counties, organizing and instructing all along advanced agricultural lines. These many fields of usefulness give scope for the brains of men from agricultural colleges, who have not farms of their own or who wish for broad experience before settling down to the life work on the ordinary farm.

The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph was established in 1874: has a faculty of instructors of nearly 50 men and women, had more than 1300 students in attendance in all classes last session and spends annually a quarter of a million dollars.

The other Agricultural Colleges of the Dominion are of more recent growth, I believe; they are all working harmoniously together for the upbuilding of agriculture in Canada, and to that end we wish the younger institutions every possible degree of influence and prosperity.

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# The Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.

By PRINCIPAL M. CUMMING, B.A., B.SA.



AGRICULTURAL Colleges exist to minister to the needs of the communities in which they are situated.

The character and extent of their work cannot be judged by any absolute standard, but rather by the degree to which they serve their various constituencies. Nova Scotia is not only one of the smaller provinces of the Dominion, but farming does not occupy as prominent a place in her economy as it does in the economy of most of the other provinces. Agriculture is, however, just as fundamental to the prosperity of this eastern country as it is to that of any other part of the Dominion, and in so far as the people have failed to measure up to their agricultural possibilities have they failed to achieve that degree of success they might have.

The combined value of the output of all the industries of Nova Scotia for the year 1910 was, in round figures, \$120,000,000.00, of which agriculture was responsible for about \$29,000,000.00, manufactures for about \$57,000,000.00, and mines for about \$17,000,000.00, from which it appears that the agriculturists of the province produced less wealth relatively in comparison with those engaged in other industries than the agriculturists of the other provinces of the Dominion, with the possible exception of New Brunswick and British Columbia.

Under such conditions, it is easy to understand how agriculture has come to occupy a much less prominent place in the mind of the youth of Nova Scotia than in the mind of the youth of On-

tario or Saskatchewan. It is equally easy to understand the tendency to develop but a small part of the agricultural resources of the country. The problem which the economists of Nova Scotia have, therefore, to face is that of creating an agricultural sentiment, so that the young men of the country may be brought up with a greater interest in this foundation industry, and of providing means whereby these young men may learn those principles of agriculture, a knowledge of which is essential to the fullest and most profitable development of the industry. This is the problem which has been handed over to the Agricultural College; but, after all, it is the same problem which all of our Agricultural Colleges have to deal with and differs only in degree and not in kind from the work of sister institutions. While, therefore, agriculture will never occupy as prominent a place in Nova Scotia as in some of the western provinces, yet this very fact makes an Agricultural College, if possible, more indispensable in this province than in those parts of Canada where the industry is paramount. Be that as it may, our Agricultural College has a great mission to accomplish in the East, and if the ultimate realization of the staff of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College is at all comparable to the extent of the task before them, a great work will have been accomplished.

The College was organized in its present capacity six years ago last February, when two principal courses were projected—the regular course and the short course. The first regular course was inaugurated in the fall of 1905, with an

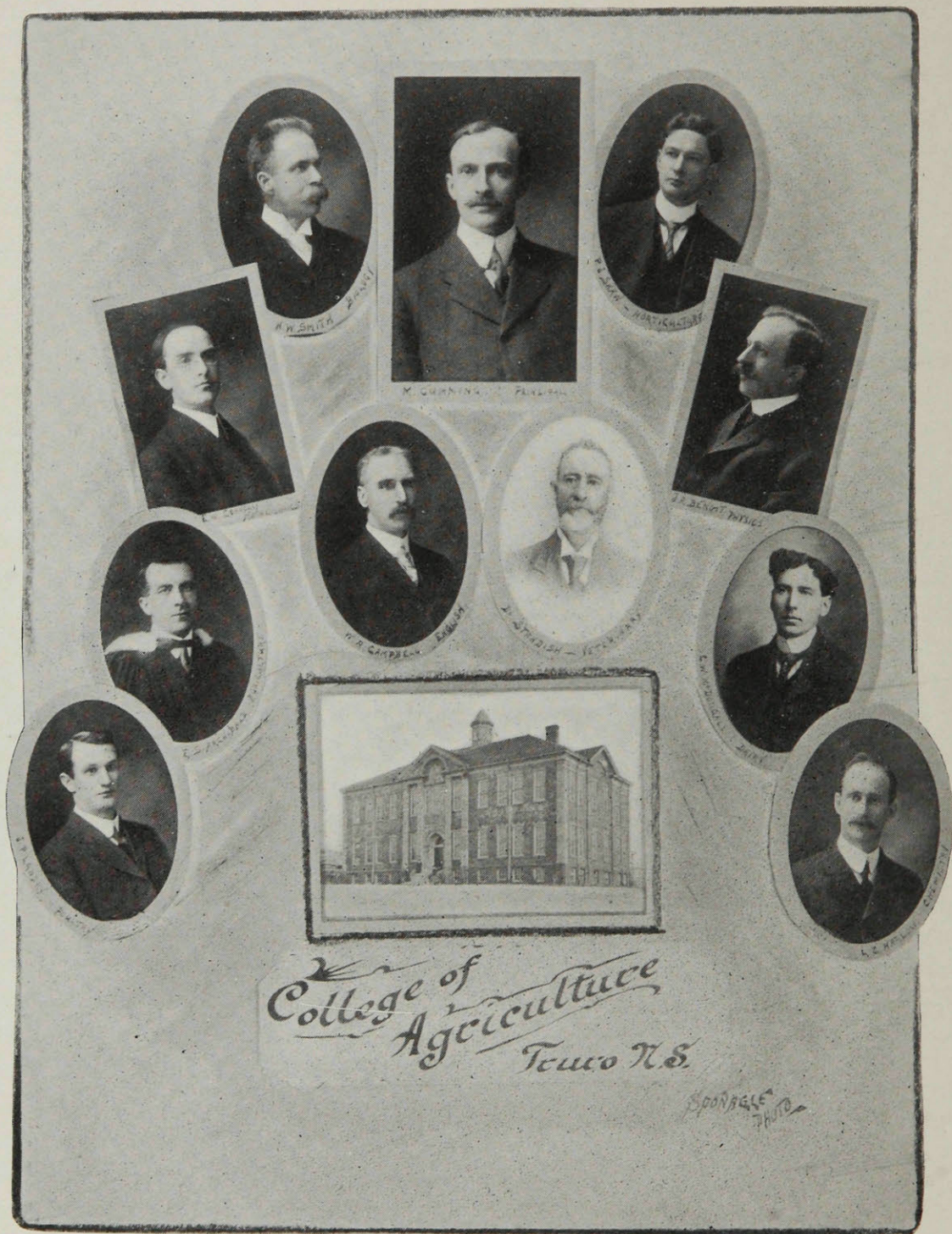
attendance of 17, which has now grown to 62. The attendance at the short course has increased, in the same time, from 68 to over 300, which figures evidence fairly substantial progress.

The regular course is a two year one, ours being, I believe, the only College in the Dominion in which the regular work is confined to a two year course. We have been urged to construct a four year course, but our reason for not doing so is that we are seeking to provide instruction of such character as will lead the great majority of our students to devote themselves to practical farming. Our eastern provinces have already been heavily depleted of their best agricultural blood, and our College can perform no greater service to the country that supports it than by sending back our students to develop the farming of their native land. Those who are familiar with the various Agricultural Colleges know that the vast majority of the students who have completed one or two years at these institutions return to the farms. The proportion, however, of the graduates of the four year course who do so is relatively smaller. These four year men are attracted by and needed in the various professional positions offered them. If there were no four year course in the Dominion we would consider such a necessity in Nova Scotia, but so long as the mass of our students are taking the two year course and only the few continuing their studies, we feel that we are doing our best in confining ourselves to the two year course and allowing our few students who seek to continue their studies to complete their courses at the older Canadian colleges. Altogether, up to the present time, 16 of our graduates have entered the senior classes at these larger institutions.

It is with pardonable pride that we point to the record of our Short Courses, attended last year by over 300 students. We are of the opinion that, in proportion to the size of our constituency, this number must constitute pretty nearly a record for the Dominion of Canada. In the building up of this Short Course we have received much assistance from the men from Ottawa, Guelph and Macdonald College, who have from time to time assisted us in our work. As at the other Agricultural Colleges, we aim to give at our Short Courses the very gist of our agricultural teaching and the results which have followed have been most encouraging. Nor do we confine ourselves to a Short Course for men. We also provide a Short Course for ladies, who study dairying, horticulture, poultry raising, domestic science and also take some of the classes in connection with the men's Short Course. This ladies' Short Course has developed into a most successful feature of the College work.

Another phase of our College work which promises to exert a marked influence on the province is our Rural Science School, held, in affiliation with the Provincial Normal College, during the vacation months of July and August. Some 83 teachers attended this course last year and are, for the most part, putting into practice the knowledge they have derived from their studies of nature and the various sciences related to agriculture. The province offers special inducements to those teachers who attend the Rural Science School and complete a prescribed course for our Rural Science Diploma. The ultimate results of this must be far reaching in their effects upon the province, and will, no doubt, lead to an increased attendance of regular students at the Agricultural College.







A feature of our College, in which we also take some pride, is that out of our total capitalization we have relatively more money invested in high class live stock than any other institution in Canada. There is a local reason for this. There is not in the East the same amount of private enterprise engaged in the pure bred live stock business as in Ontario, Quebec, etc., and, therefore, a collection of high class live stock, as a sort of fountain head of improvement for the province, is much more needed in Nova Scotia than elsewhere. Be that as it may, we think our farmers and our students appreciate the emphasis we have laid upon this feature, and in any case we believe it is an advantage to have the various Departments of, at least, an under-graduate Agricultural College so arranged that the farming, and the gardening, and the live stock loom up big in comparison with the rest of the equipment.

Just one more feature. Up to the present time, and probably for some years to come, the members of the Agricultural College staff have been and will continue to be provincial officers of the Agricultural Department. The Principal of the College is also the Secretary for Agriculture for the Province. The Professor of Horticulture is also the Provincial Horticulturist and has

direct supervision of the Model Orchards and other lines of work carried on outside of the College. So with the other members of the staff. There are disadvantages to this system, but in the building up of an agricultural institution, it is a great help if the men of the staff are frequently brought in contact with the practical farmers and practical farming conditions of the various sections of the province. Education and administration are, we believe, mutually benefited by this system, but the time will come, as it has already in other parts of the Dominion, when the scope of work may prove too large for this system of management to continue.

The College is supported entirely by the Government of Nova Scotia. However, there is a cordial co-operation on the part of the other Maritime Provinces and they have contributed a great deal to the up-building of the College by sending a considerable number of students to the institution. What the ultimate policy will be we do not know. But the Maritime Provinces are mutually bound in each other's interests. Their conditions are largely identical, and there is no doubt that, whatever form their systems of agricultural education may take, they will do well to unite, as far as possible, in working out the salvation of Maritime Agriculture.

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## Qualify.

By PROFESSOR A. W. KNEELAND.



VERY age of the world has produced its heroes, heroes on the field of battle, heroes on the field of polemics, heroes on the field of science or heroes on the field of statesmanship, but none the less heroes because of the fact that the world sums up their acts of heroism in less eulogistic terms, for great deeds done for the amelioration of the condition of mankind in any line of life earn the title hero at the hands of thinking men.

Great events produce great men. The petty, trifling, insignificant affairs of life never give birth to minds that can reach out beyond self and localized interests, to see and grasp world ideas as they are flung out from the omniscient mind of deity to be lost or garnered in, according to whether there be the seer ready with a prophet's vision, to catch them in their flight or not.

Great thoughts produce great events; and great thoughts emanate from the all-compassing mind of Him who first planned a world of inconceivable splendour of mind and matter; and when the Moral Governor of the universe has had great thoughts for this world of His creation, He has not failed to endow some one or more of the sons of men with the power to grasp these great thoughts, and cause them to fructify in great deeds that have blessed the world and made minds of lesser calibre desire to emulate those who have been thus endowed to be lights in the world.

That the great Father has had great thoughts that have never come to fruition in great deeds for the blessing of mankind, is doubtless true; but the failure is not due to want of endow-

ment on the part of His agent, man, but to the want of qualification on the part of that divinely endowed agent.

Every age has some great exponent of the forces that are conspiring to render the age different from its predecessor, whether that exponent be one of the literary forces that is springing into life, or one of the moral forces that is demanding to be heard, or one of the physical forces that for the first time has revealed itself to mankind.

New conditions—and new conditions are ever following closely upon the heels of the old—therefore demand the new exponent; so that with the signs of the birth of a great world event there is the advent of the divinely commissioned interpreter whose mission it is both to interpret the signs of the times to men that they may be prepared to see and use the event for the increase of human happiness, when it takes place, and to bring men's minds into unison with the new order of things, so that the world may take immense strides forward and upward toward that universal dominion of air, earth and sea, with all their forces known and unknown, of which the prophet Isaiah speaks.

It is a known fact that a gas in its nascent state is more active than at any other period of its history; in other words, at the moment that the gas is, obedient to the laws of nature, leaping from its prison-house in salt or mineral, to take on its peculiar characteristics as a simple gas, at that moment its power to combine with a substance with which it has affinity is greater than when it has had time to settle down into a state of quiescence in globe

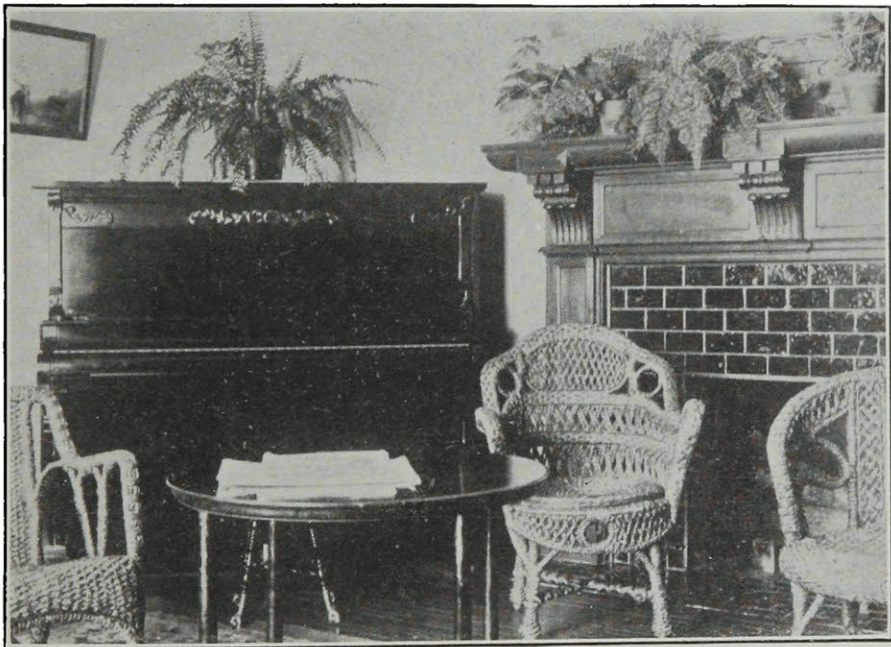
or jar. So when the forces of a country or the world are in a nascent state, when new and great thoughts concerning trade or religion or inventions or statecraft are first springing into life, then forces combine with or enter into minds divinely endowed for the crisis, and if prepared, those into whose minds the new fire has entered will pass on to the world the vast inheritance into which they have come.

It is the work of the College and University to reveal men's power to men as well as to develop and strengthen those that are already known.

The world is full of "mute, inglorious Miltons" and voiceless Newtons, simply

This country of ours is in the throes of a new birth. More than any other country of the world, with the possible exception of Japan, Canada is in her nascent state; and her problems of development, of government, of resources, of religion, of commerce, are multiplying so rapidly that it seems at times that her people cannot be sufficient to solve them; but if my doctrine postulated above be sound, there must be within her wide borders men endowed to solve them; and it only remains for such to qualify in order that her greatest problems may be met and satisfactorily solved.

If Macdonald College stands for any



A CORNER OF A RECEPTION ROOM. MEN'S RESIDENCE.

because the flint has not been applied to the steel, not because the steel is wanting.

To qualify is, therefore, usually to discover first that endowment, perhaps all unsuspected and certainly all dormant, but which, once aroused, is capable of voicing the great thought which the Almighty would fling out to men; and, secondly, to qualify is to culture that endowment by all the means within reach, until it measures up to the accomplishment of the mission upon which its possessor is sent.

one thing more than another, it stands for the work of revealing genius and power to those richly endowed with them, as well as for the work of developing the powers of those whose genius has been revealed to them,

Canada needs to-day, as never before, men of power, men who in the work of qualifying have discovered their powers, and who are not afraid to exhaust the possibilities in their efforts to develop their power and apply it to the great work of making this land the best on the face of the globe.

## A Double Power.

By F. DAVY, Esq., Editor of Central Canada Citizen.



OF all the educational movements shaping themselves upon this continent, none has made more wonderful strides in the past decade than the cause of agricultural training. The agricultural college is beginning to come to its own. The people are beginning to give it a measure of the recognition it deserves. For many years the agricultural colleges have labored quietly, steadily and persistently in the face of difficulties, and often the greatest of these difficulties has been the opposition of the very people the agricultural colleges were designed to benefit. Now, happily, people are more alert, more ready to see and take advantage of the benefits that agricultural training offers. People are beginning to see that the genius of the founding and administration of the agricultural college is the genius of the common welfare.

A great deal is said of the power of the agricultural college to bring about an increased production. This it accomplishes by its power to show men how best to work hand in hand with nature, to economize their own labour and to turn to the best advantage the forces with which they are constantly coming into contact. This, truly, is a great thing. By it the agricultural college becomes a wealth maker instead of only a spender. The old adage of making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, it literally fulfils.

But looking deeper into the matter and viewing the agricultural college as an educational institution, it is not difficult to see that it has another and, per-

haps, greater value. It is a character former. It introduces systematized knowledge into the prosecution of man's most ancient, most necessary and most honorable calling. It points out the way to advancement where stagnation previously existed. It inspires all its students with a respect and reverence for the great forces of nature and the Unseen that directs them. It teaches humility in knowledge and in its very essence as a searcher after truth inspires its students with the greatness of honesty of purpose and humility of character.

The agricultural college is further doing a great deal to rid us of educational prejudices. There are still those who claim that the study of the dead languages should be the primary requisite in educational training. There are others who believe that a measure of training in them is an essential. There are others who believe training in dead languages to be altogether unnecessary. Without combating any educational theory the agricultural college, on the other hand, comes forward and says that whatever else be true this is a certainty, namely, that the science of agriculture, with its varied branches, furnishes, along with thorough schooling in one's native tongue, a field sufficiently broad and varied for the highest training of the human mind; and at the same time, the training it gives is directly in line with man's necessities.

Then, again, as a result of the collective enterprise of the people, the agricultural college will react upon the national character. This power it shares with all human achievements. The



extent of the reaction cannot be measured, but it exists nevertheless. In early days of English history, that nation was driven to found a navy to protect its shores. Of the men who were drafted into it only the best survived. The calling which led them to battle daily with the dangers of the sea improved their natural ability, and in a few generations a standard of character was set up and exemplified in the British sailors who have ever since been noted for physical endurance, fearless bravery, self-sacrificing devotion to duty and generosity of character. And though, perhaps, we cannot trace it directly, the force of that ideal, reacting upon the national character through the centuries, has been one of the influences that has done much to give Britain the world-wide power it now possesses. Look again at modern Germany with her devotion to military training and her wonderful progress in business. The business mind and

the military mind are one in character, and many psychologists claim that the reactive force of the national military training, exerting itself in civil life, has been responsible for much of Germany's business success.

Similarly, the agricultural college will have a reactive power. It, with its subsidiary centres, the rural schools, where agricultural training is given, and its students who go forth into the world, are the powers that are working towards raising the status of agriculture from a hap-hazard calling to the greatness of a recognized profession. And since agriculture is the life work of the majority of our people, the benefits, both direct and reactive, seem almost too great for comprehension. The more widespread agricultural education becomes, the better will it be for the nation, for through it material progress and the improvement of national character advance side by side.

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## The Use and Abuse of Some of Our Common Fertilizers.

**I**N the limited amount of space at my disposal it is impossible to deal at all specifically with the subject in hand. I can merely point out in a general way a few of the principles concerning the use of some common fertilizers.

One of the most common abuses of our ordinary commercial fertilizers is the application of only one ingredient with the expectation of most wonderful results. Take a concrete case:—A farmer applies to his land say 250 lbs. basic slag per acre for his oat crop and 300 lbs. of finely ground bone for his potatoes. He expects to get much better crops than heretofore, but he has never stopped to consider that plants need the three elements, viz., nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, varying in amounts according to their species. Thus he may be applying slag when nitrogen and potash are needed, for his soil may become well supplied with phosphorus by his many

applications of the slag. Consequently, he is only wasting money by making investments in that product. On the other hand, if he had applied smaller amounts of slag and added some of the nitrogenous and potash fertilizers along with it, his fertilizers would have been better balanced and far better results would have been obtained. The nitrogenous fertilizers are not abused in this manner as the potashes and phosphates.

### AVAILABILITY.

The matter of availability is an important question and one that the average farmer knows very little about. For instance, a quick growing crop needs the fertilizers applied in a quickly available form, nitrogen, say, as nitrate of soda, phosphorus as acid phosphate, and potash in the form of muriate or sulphate of potash.

These are naturally the most expensive forms of fertilizers and cannot be used carelessly. Such crops as oats,

turnips, etc., which are not quite as rapid growers as some of the market garden crops, can do with their fertilizers in a more slowly available condition such as finely ground bone and slag for phosphorus, and blood meal and tankage for nitrogen. It is also advisable to mix in a little of the more quickly available forms as acid phosphate and nitrate of soda. This gives the plant an immediate supply of food, and after the more soluble forms are used then the slowly available

aerates the soil and gives it a better texture, and also aids greatly in making soluble the plant foods of the soil and is therefore an important and indispensable factor.

How to supply this product is a question that is often asked. If manure is procurable in large amounts, nothing is better; but if not, then the growing and ploughing under of a green crop every few years will answer this purpose.

Indeed, if this green crop is one of the



WORK IN THE CEREAL DEPARTMENT.

fertilizers will be ready, so that the plant has a continuous supply of available food material from the very first.

### HUMUS.

In conjunction with the use of commercial fertilizers humus must be considered. The concentrates may supply all the necessary food elements but yet the results may not be satisfactory, on account of the lack of organic material in the soil. This humus, as it is called,

leguminous group, nitrogen is also added to the soil at the expense of the soil air, thus making a very cheap method for the application of a nitrogenous fertilizer.

Although the few foregoing remarks have been very general, yet they may cause some to think the matter over, and if so, no doubt they will not stop until they have mastered this question which is of such vital importance to all farmers of to-day. M. B. DAVIS, AG. '12.

## Farm Drainage.

Speech given by W. T. REID, Ag. '11. Winner of Public Speaking Contest, 1911.



AS the years of the twentieth century are marking the development of a new era in Canadian Agriculture, among those who are feeling the influence is the progressive, intelligent, thinking farmer of to-day who is learning to appreciate the possibilities of better methods and who realizes that the full producing power of an acre on the average farm has not yet reached its limit or nearly reached its limit. To this man I wish to direct my remarks.

The rapid growth of science and the development of the mechanic arts which have made possible the activity of the industries during the past quarter of a century, have brought about many changes in methods of production which demand that attention be given to every available means of increasing the productiveness of the soil and in making the labor expended upon it more effective, while the losses resulting from bad seasons must be reduced to a minimum by the intelligent direction and control of the forces of nature.

The most important factor in the direction of improved farm methods and upon which depends the successful application of other means of increasing productiveness is thorough soil drainage, through which we may conserve and utilize the elements of profitable crop growing already within our control.

The intelligent farmer will not be satisfied with the simple statement that the draining of retentive soils will make them more productive, but he will inquire how this is brought about, and the knowledge he may acquire in knowing the conditions that favor the vigorous growth of his crop, will be of value to him in suggesting many details of prac-

tice that may be profitably adopted in his general system of farm management.

Clear and consistent ideas of farm drainage can only be obtained by an insight into some of the leading facts of historical evidence, the direct relation of its advantages, its relation to plant growth and its paying powers as a permanent investment to the farmer.

From a practical standpoint, it is therefore a matter of the first importance to note some of the leading facts in the history of farm drainage, thus we may gain the evidence of centuries in the pursuit of carrying out its underlying principles.

The first written records given us by the early Roman writers of Agriculture outline a system of draining wet lands by means of open ditches with furrows to discharge the surface water into the main outlet. The defects of such a system of drains cutting through the tillable lands were so obvious that covered drains were at once suggested, and different forms of brush, stone, and tile were tested. The tile proving the most effective has passed through many changes of form, from a hand-made horseshoe shape with a flat bottom, to the present circular form manufactured in moulds which has proven itself to be the cheapest and best adapted for all soil conditions.

The first practical application in America was carried out in New York State in 1835 by a resident of the old land, where drainage had been adopted as one of the first necessities in farming. Since then tile drainage has been practised in many parts of the American continent and has given profitable returns. Soil experiments, combined with practical observation, have taught the farmers many gratifying results, as is



shown by the fact that the most enthusiastic advocates of tile drainage to-day are those who have done most of it.

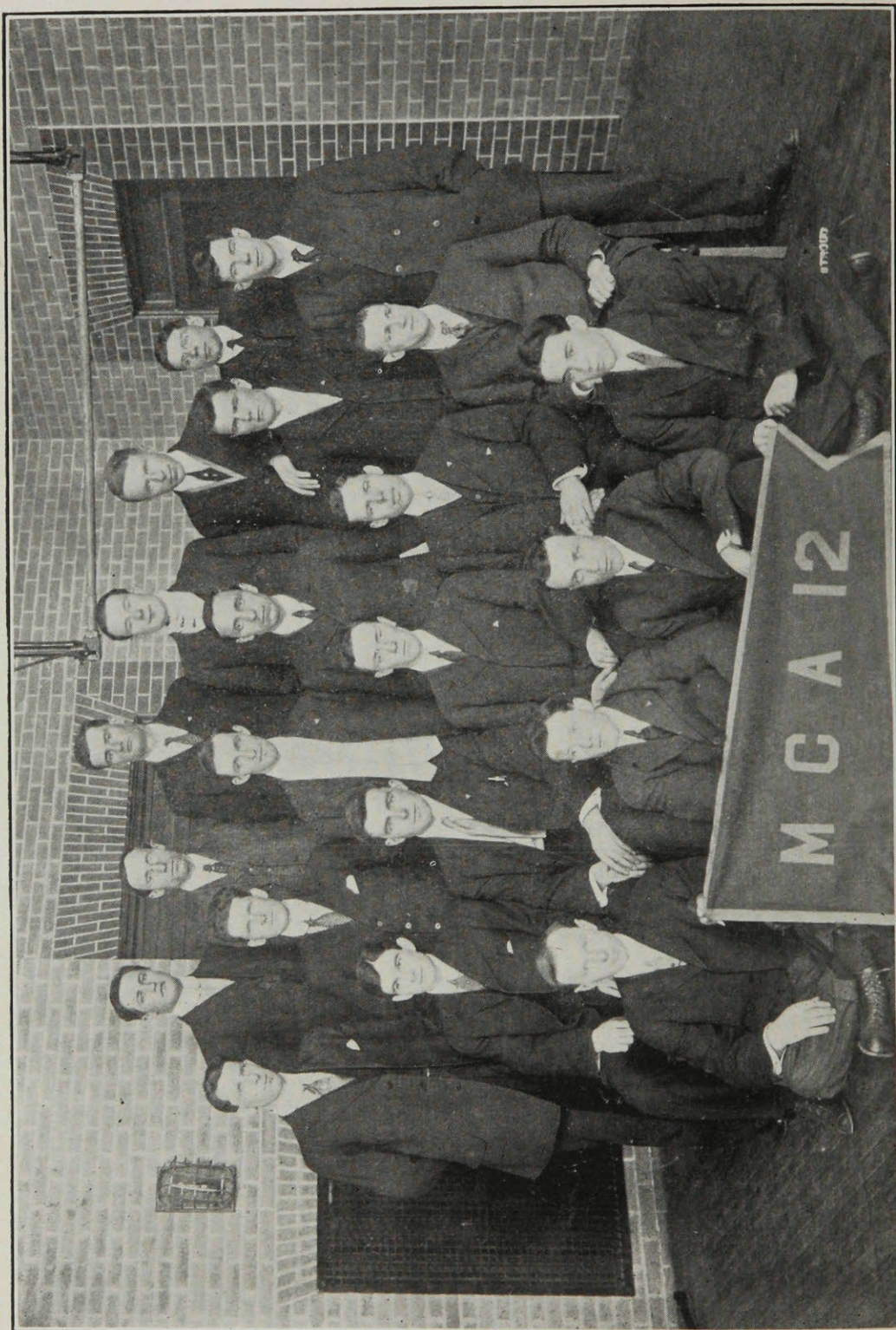
As evidence is proof in history, so is it proof that in common with other living organisms our farm crops require certain conditions of environment for their active growth and perfect development; and among those which the farmer can, to a certain extent, control by a system of underdrains may be enumerated as essential, a favorable temperature, a proper supply of air and moisture and a means for the supply of plant food. In the absence of, or deficiency in any of these conditions, the plants cannot thrive. By way of illustration, we can compare the plant growing on undrained soil to an animal kept in unsanitary conditions with little access to light and air, while the plant growing on drained soil may be compared to the animal kept in sanitary conditions of modern application. A farmer would never think of placing his best horse in a cold, dark, poorly ventilated stable, feeding it in a haphazard way and expect anything but poor returns. He asks, however, that his crops be grown on soil saturated with water from which air and heat have been excluded during the greater part of the growing season, and expects returns for the maintenance and growth of his full crop. In the same way that proper conditions are conducive to good returns in stock growing, they are conducive to good returns in growing a crop.

In the spring, seed germination and plant growth do not begin until the soil is sufficiently warmed by the sun to insure a normal growing temperature. This is governed by the amount of water to be removed by evaporation before the surface layers or seed bed receive any warmth. As long as soils look wet or there is surplus water near the sur-

face, evaporation is going on and the amount of heat used runs from 25% to 50% of the total amount received from the sun. This, at a time when warmth is needed to germinate the seed and bring early spring cultivation, when hours and early tillage mean dollars, is a serious loss. With drains below by which the water is carried off, air, which is easily warmed by the sun, fills the pores of the soil and aids germination and growth—for air is just as essential about the roots of a plant as air in the lungs is to the life of man. In undrained soil air is almost excluded, and the small amount that is present soon becomes impure by the plants giving off poisonous substances, just as the air in a stable will become impure if ventilation is not provided.

Then, by the loose porous nature of drained soils, it has more room for the taking in of a fresh supply of water in the form of spring and summer showers. The pores in undrained soil are filled with water and a slight amount of air, which keep the particles close together and prevent a shower from sinking as rapidly as in drained soils, where the air can and does escape through the drain as the water presses from above. It follows then quite naturally that drained soils must absorb water much faster than undrained, and this saves a needless loss caused by the water running over the surface, carrying with it the richest soil, or lying in the lowest part of the field, hindering and killing the plants until evaporation brings relief.

A common idea of underdrainage is that the water table is lowered to such an extent that in times of drought the roots cannot reach the moisture and hence must suffer, while the opposite is the result. When a crop is starting to grow, the natural method is to send its roots deep into the soil to



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gain a solid hold and have a large amount of room to obtain a supply of food. If sown on undrained land, where the water table stands within a few inches of the surface, the roots do not enter the water but attempt to stretch side-ways, with the result that they are crowded and shallow and the plants necessarily small, sickly and stunted. If sown on drained land, where the water table does not come within three or four feet of the surface, the roots strike deep and strong, are able to cover a larger area in obtaining food and produce strong vigorous plants.

In times of drought or between the showers, the plants must depend on the store of water deep in the soil to maintain growth. This moves upwards towards the roots in the same way as oil will rise in a lamp wick and is known as capillary action or capillarity. In the case of the soil, it is brought about by the roots and warm atmosphere using the available moisture near the surface which immediately draws on the lower supply to restore an even distribution. Drained soil, on account of its more porous nature and allowing the roots to go deeper, continues to supply moisture and keeps the plants fresh and green long after undrained soil has failed to supply the roots which are kept growing near the surface.

Another important factor of underdraining soil is that it is a means of supplying food in a proper form for the use of the plant. Soils are not a mass of food, but contain the elements of plant growth in a form which the plants cannot readily absorb, and it follows that constant changes must be going on by which these elements may be easily taken up by the roots. These changes are brought about for the most part by the action of soil organisms

which demand the same congenial surroundings as those outlined for the best development of plants. In a drained soil, where these conditions exist, the organisms thrive and flourish, combining the elements of the air with those of the soil and give the plant abundance of available food. In undrained soil, unfavorable conditions keep them inactive or they may be excluded to the utter detriment of the crop.

Now, we have noticed the relation of various factors to the vigorous growth of the plants themselves—let me turn your attention to underdrainage as an investment. As the farmer is to a high degree a practical man, he is not satisfied with only knowing the physical advantages of underdrainage, but he must know its reward as interest on the labor and capital invested before he can willingly sanction any expenditure. To fulfil this requirement I have summarized a five years' drainage campaign carried on by the Ontario Agricultural College of Guelph, under the instruction of Prof. W. H. Day. The average of many accounts sent in by the farmers themselves is \$25 per acre for cost of draining and \$20 per acre as the annual increase in crop made up from the market selling prices of last year. Assuming that the farmer invests the money in a system of drains and allows twenty years for its return, payment at 4% interest, the actual increase will only need to be \$2.25, whereas it is \$20. Can the farmer invest his money in any other scheme which will return \$20 on an annual investment of \$2.25 for twenty years and guarantee him an endowment of the same increase free of cost for every year afterwards? Surely such an investment is worthy of consideration.

Then, aside from the actual increase of crops, the fact that drained soil is open

and porous, permits the cultivation of a crop to be carried on with more ease to machinery, horses and drivers than it otherwise could be on wet soils that bake and defy physical energy to work them into a proper seed bed. On drained land the old time deep water furrow is unnecessary. A marked contrast may be drawn between the machine moving steadily along on soft smooth land, while on undrained land it trundles over the lumps and every now and then drops into one of those nerve-straining, body-bruising, machine-racking furrows that causes a man to corrupt his immortal soul in uncouth language and wears a machine out in half time.

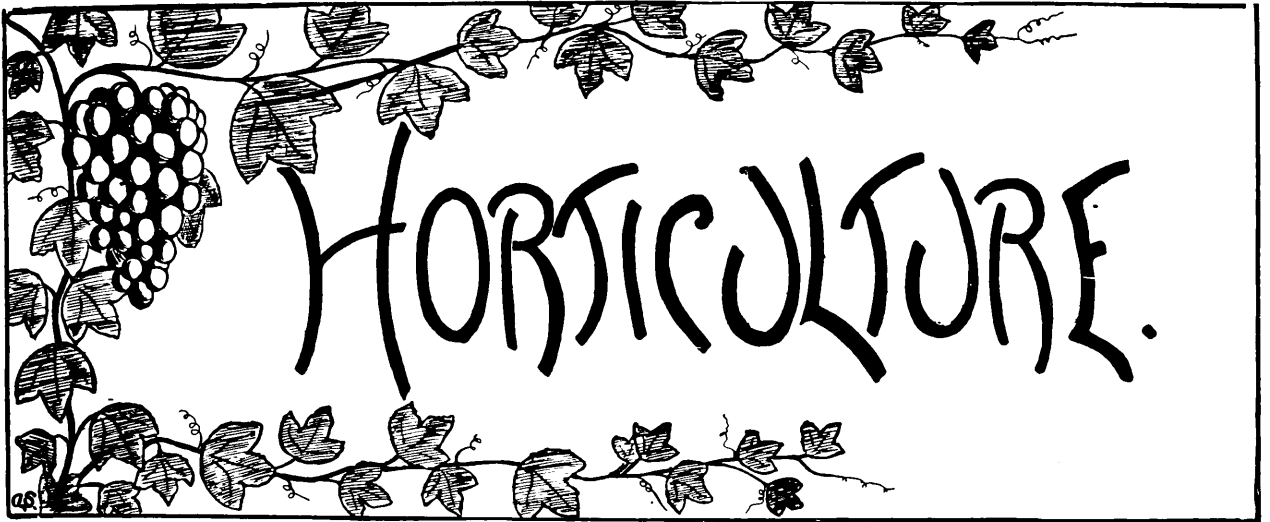
The fact of crop increase combined with other money and labor-saving conditions resulting from a system of underdrainage, should furnish a problem worthy of the highest consideration, not only in the case of the individual land owner, but in municipal, provincial or even Dominion legislation, that a prospect so promising in its advantages may be hastened. But can we convict the economic and political leaders of the people with unfaithfulness to their trust? No. In an address before the last meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, the Honorable Sydney Fisher made a plea for more intensive farming with land drainage as one of the foremost factors in promoting the annual increase of Canadian crops. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, advocated drainage as the foundation of agricultural development while addressing the farmers at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock Show. Prof. J. H. Grisdale, of Ottawa, holds drainage as a first requirement in judicious soil management. Yet progress is slow. Why? Is it for lack of example? Are not the foremost

advocates of underdrainage, men who have practised and worked out in dollars and cents its paying powers and have had them printed for the benefit of others?

Is it that our soil and climate are so inferior that a willing attempt to increase crop production is not justified? Surely not. In England we find the soil and climate inferior to our own, yet from land cropped for centuries the yield per acre is double that which we produce on land cropped for a few generations. The draining of wet lands, combined with other methods of intensive farming, has been the means of this increase and is but one example of what may be done if a deliberate, honest and tolerant attitude be taken by the people of Quebec in adapting the principles of underdrainage to the many acres that need it.

For if the Roman agriculturists and our forefathers could develop, prove and practise its benefits; if it makes the ground warmer in spring and moves seeding ahead; if it conserves soil moisture to the requirements of the crop; if it gives ideal soil conditions for plant growth; if it will increase the annual crop value to the extent of \$20 per acre and in other ways lessen the cost of production; if men of economic, political and practical ability will plead for its interests, then, is it not high time that underdrainage became a general practice in all the agricultural parts of the country where wet lands are a detriment to successful crop production, and from which not only the present generation will reap the benefits, but from which posterity will receive an unimpaired heritage in the most valuable of natural possessions—the soil, more vast and unlimited in its resources than the iron of Lake Superior, the silver of Cobalt or the gold of the Yukon.





## Strawberry Growing.

By C. P. NEWMAN, Lachine Locks, Que.



PERHAPS the first thought that one gives to growing strawberries, is the quickness of results in comparison with other fruits.

Although in matter of fruit it is inviting, in every other way it makes greater demands on the growers' time than almost any other fruit crop.

It may, however, be made a stepping stone to other fruit growing, as a hoed crop in a young orchard, by those lacking capital, or used as an occasional hoed crop in a rotation. Its cultivation will generally be carried on by those who adopt it as a permanent branch of their work, having found their land and locality suitable.

The preparation of the soil has to be so complete, the land so rich, and all operations performed so timely that one intending to grow this crop must be prepared to give all these attentions or get poor results.

But to the persistent worker the routine becomes easy, the soil becomes richer and more easily worked, more suitable varieties are found, and, if it has demanded much, it will pay accordingly.

I shall only deal with several questions that concern the commercial grower and not enter into a description of planting, cultivation and varieties, as that is so generally dealt with.

**Winter Severity.** The one particular difficulty a grower in the Province of Quebec and parts of Canada of like severity has, is the low temperature of the winter. This, with a covering of snow, has no effect, but if thaws remove the snow and low temperatures follow, all exposed plants will be killed.

Extreme seasons of this kind are uncommon, but there is a sufficient proportion of those which, if they would not destroy, would seriously injure plantations. It is therefore necessary that a grower use a heavy artificial covering if he wishes to feel at all secure as to a crop, or even, in an extreme season, of getting enough plants for a new plantation.

A systematic preparation for this contingency is, I believe, one of the necessities, if permanence is to be considered at all.

Just what to use would depend on the locality and what is to be had, but

it should be nearly or entirely free from grain or weed seeds.

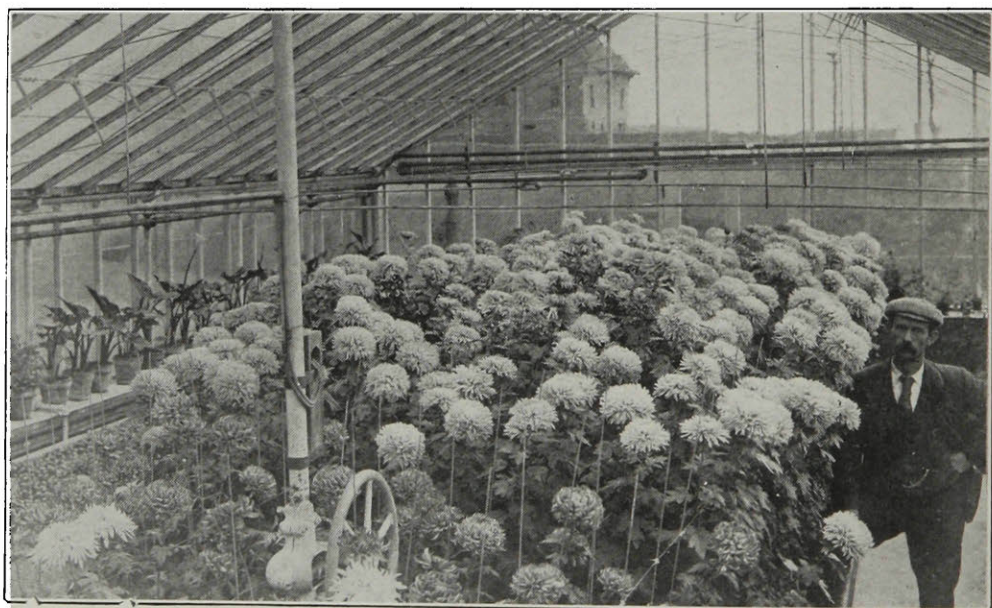
It must necessarily be expensive and perhaps could be grown quite cheaply on land in preparation or rotation. Cartage, one of the heaviest of the charges, would, in this case, be reduced to a minimum.

I have tried Japanese millet and Indian corn sown thickly, and I believe either of these will answer. One acre of millet well grown will cover two acres of strawberries. The expense need not be considered entirely as an insurance against winter injury, as it will make

prepare and cultivate a loam, yet when it is in proper condition it would have some advantages over the light soil. The plants would not suffer so much in a hot, dry spell and it would retain its fertility better and not be so hungry for fertilizer.

It is hardly likely that a soil would be found with everything suitable; but rather that there would be a considerable investment of capital in preparation and a gradual improvement by good farming.

**Fruiting Season.** Our fruiting season in this part of the Province occurs



MACDONALD CHRYSANTHEMUMS

a good mulch for the plants, and when turned under is practically a green manure.

**Soils.** Although it is said that any good soil will grow strawberries, this soil must be loose in texture and rich in plant food.

Sandy and light soils have considerable advantage in texture over heavy ones, making the work of preparation and cultivation much easier, and the looseness extending below the plowing depth may give an advantage in deeper rooting. While it will take much more work to

usually in the hottest time of the year, and with the long days it is most tropical in its effect.

Ripening slowly at first, the greater part of the crop is precipitated on one in about ten days time.

This gives a very short season for consumption and makes market conditions often bad, causes a great rush in the picking season, and is in every way trying on the grower when he has a large crop to handle.

The public wait for these low prices to do their canning, and help to create them by restraint in buying.

It is to the advantage of the grower to widen this season as much as possible, and although the plant is obstinate something may be done in this way.

The difference in season between early and late varieties is not very large, yet this interval can be widened by location and different methods of cultivation.

Early varieties should be grown on land that dries out early, in wide matted rows and not cultivated during the bearing season.

Late varieties should be on cooler, later land, should be in narrow rows and cultivated until near time of fruiting.

The difficulty will be to get varieties to give good crops during these seasons. I think for some localities such varieties can be found.

There are at present new fall bearing varieties being advertised that produce fruit in late summer and fall; they are probably not sufficiently productive, but it looks as if some development had been made in this way.

**Second Crop.** Many growers claim that it is easier and better to plant every season and take only one crop.

This method makes clean work, the plant, root and top, is turned back into the soil, the land is thoroughly cleaned,

and when it is planted again it is renewed and fresh.

This may be the best method for many soils and especially for those heavy cropping varieties that exhaust themselves with the crop.

But with certain conditions a good second crop can be had, as I know, a part of my plantation having given four consecutive crops, all of them being good. I use a variety that has good foliage and looks fresh after the crop, planting them wider than ordinary—five feet is ample.

They are cultivated in spring to keep the ground from getting hard, and as soon as the crop is off we go to work at once.

I run a single plow down each side, leaving seven or eight inches in the row, and hoe clean with small bladed hoes and spikes.

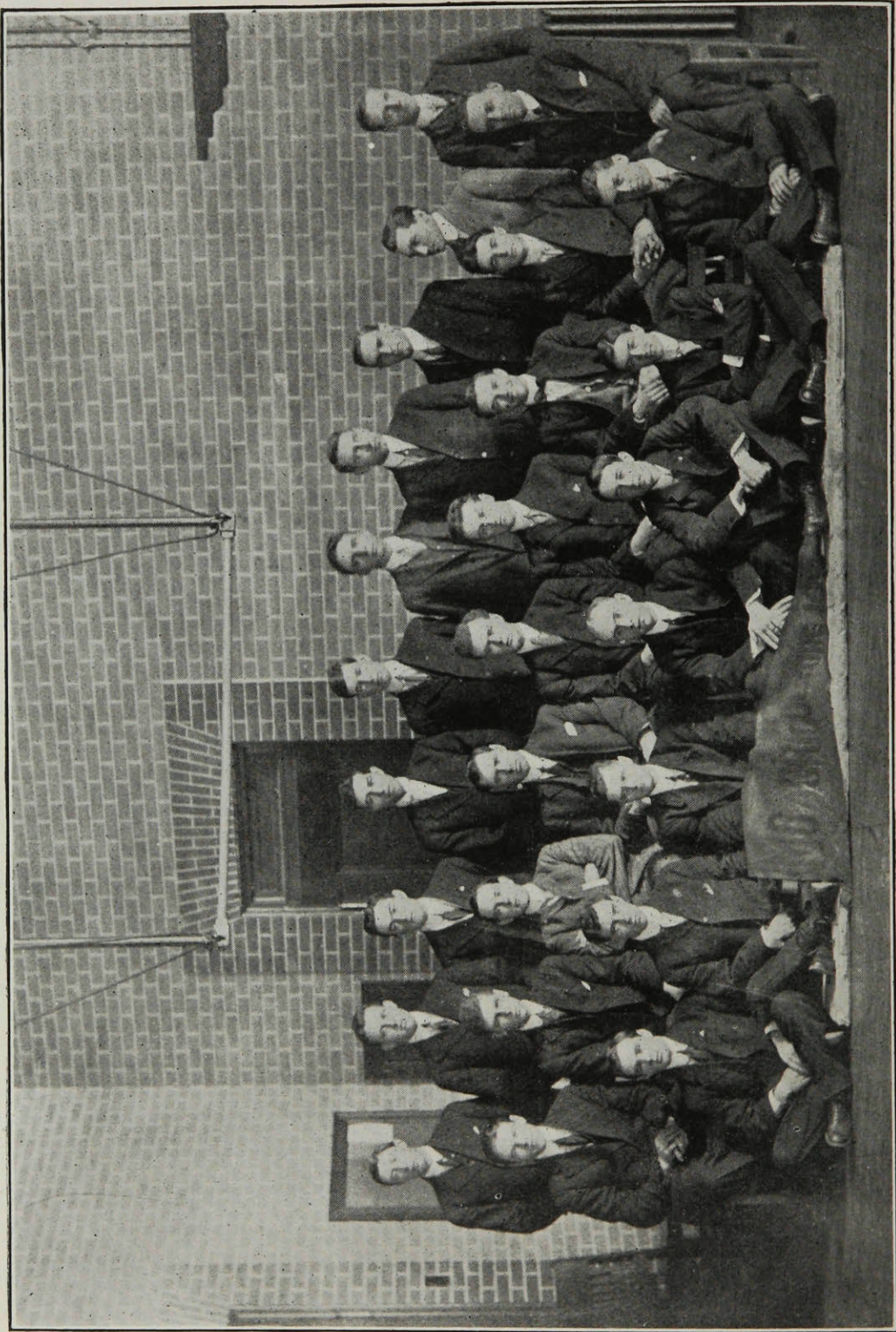
Into each furrow some rotted manure is spread, the earth thrown back again and cultivated as usual. There is less work in this than spring planting and you have two crops if not more.

Every locality must study its own conditions, find its own varieties and develop its own methods.

There is much that is general, but there is always something special, and on that specialty its success in competition will generally depend.

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## The Horticultural Club.



THE Macdonald Horticultural Club held a special meeting on Monday evening, March 27th. The speaker of the evening was Professor Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Professor Macoun briefly outlined the work being done by the Government at the various experiment stations throughout the country, of which there are now twenty-three. These farms are scattered from Nova Scotia, on the

Atlantic coast, to the Queen Charlotte Islands, on the Pacific, and from Brandon, in Southern Manitoba, to Fort Simpson, in the Great Slave Lake district, latitude 62° N.

Each superintendent is required to keep accurate account of all the work done, and to send in weekly reports to the Central Farm at Ottawa. By this system information on almost any part of Canada can be had by anyone who cares to write to the Central Farm.

D. B. F., Ag. '12.

## Apiary Club.



AMONG the various clubs at Macdonald College is the Apiary Club. This club meets every third Tuesday of the month, and its object is to meet and discuss all questions relating to bee-keeping and to learn as many useful facts in connection with it as possible.

This term the club has had an interesting and successful programme, including several addresses by its Honor-

ary President, Mr John Fixter, who was at one time apiarist at the Central Experimental Farm. Interesting addresses have also been given by Messrs. Swaine and R. B. Ross.

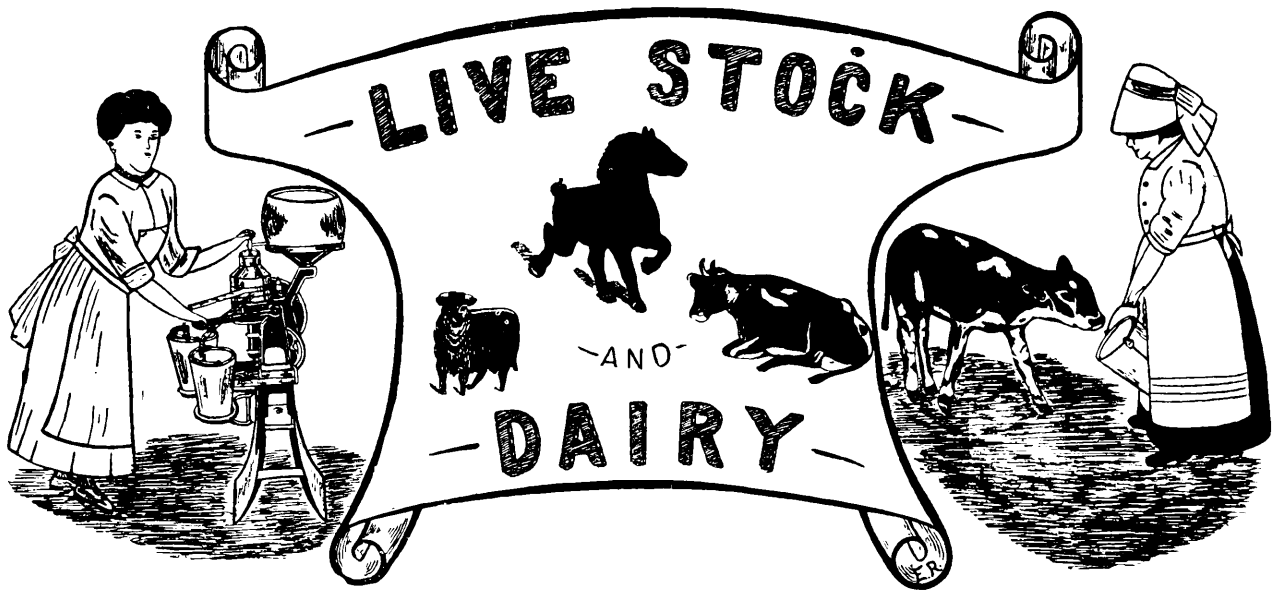
The executive committee of the club is as follows:—

President, R. P. Gorham, Ag. '11.

Vice-President, K. I. Ross,

Sec. Treas., J. G. Robertson, Ag. '12.

Committeemen, Messrs. A. E. Raymond, Ag. '13, and Craig, Ag. '14.



## Baby Beef.



WHILE baby beef is not a quoted commodity on the Canadian report, yet there is a growing demand for this luxury in the neighbourhood of large cities. The supply of baby beef is confined largely to the Christmas and Easter markets. The term "baby beef" applies to bullocks and heifers ranging from 15 to 18 months old and weighing from 900 to 1000 lbs. live weight. Such cattle in high condition will dress 58 to 60% of carcass of the finest quality beef.

In the production of baby beef the following factors are essential; namely, breeding, cost of cattle, feeding and marketing. Breeding in the case of baby beef is a doubly important factor. The calves intended for raising baby beef should be from highly bred Short-horns, Angus or Herefords.

The calves are usually reared on their dams, never allowed to lose their calf flesh and receive a grain ration continuously through life. Without good breeding, thickness of flesh on the desirable parts cannot be obtained, and without good feeding the proper finish on such animals is impossible.

It has been continually proved that gains are most cheaply made in young animals. An experienced feeder puts it thus: "two calves will eat no more concentrates than one big steer and will double the gains." A feeder will do well to put 600 lbs. on a 1000 lb. steer in a year, while two well bred, lusty calves, properly fed, can easily be made to gain 1600 lbs. in the same time at no greater cost.

The production of baby beef in its highest form may be looked upon as somewhat of a special line, requiring not only the knowledge of an expert stockman to breed and select the calves but the skill of an expert feeder to secure continuous gains from calfhood to beef.

Unless the calves are well bred, thick, possessing a natural tendency to fatten, they are not likely to finish profitably under two years old. The feeder should be able to gauge the feed so as to insure constant growth as well as fattening and to secure gains in keeping with the outlay necessary in making finished beef at 15 to 18 months old.

W. GIBSON, AG. '13.

## The Howick Trip.



FOR a genuine combination of profit and pleasure, it would be hard to beat the excursion the Animal Husbandry students made to the vicinity of Howick. This trip was a thorough success and we congratulate not only the lucky ones who took part in it, but more particularly those to whom its management is due. Two days could scarcely have been spent to more advantage.

gladly brought out their animals, put them through their paces, and freely discussed their finer points, occupied most of the time. And by no means were we entertained in barns alone. Sheer physical incapacity on our part prevented the consumption of many steaming cups of coffee and countless doughnuts. Truly was hospitality forced upon (and into) us from all sides.

As a first and outstanding impression, we noted the excellence of all classes of



HOWICK HORSES.

Arrived at Howick, we fell immediately into the care of Messrs. A. and R. Ness, who, from the moment we left the train, entertained us with a hospitality that was characteristic of the lords of the community. Much, however, as we would praise the generosity of these gentlemen, we cannot but mention the atmosphere of enthusiasm they seemed to create for all that pertains to the best of live stock; for we feel that as great a part of our enjoyment was due to this as anything else.

Driving in assorted weather from one farm to another, where the owners

stock throughout the community. Of common stallions and everyday bulls we saw none. This alone would be an encouraging sign in many districts, but here it seemed an absolute necessity, in order to maintain the standing of the numerous imported cows and mares. Nor has utility been left behind in the desire for profitably pedigreed animals. We remarked on the style and capacity of many humble kine who, though not able to vaunt the ancestry of those beside whom they stood, could often shame them in performance. When one considers the perfect familiarity of



the natives with the necessity of a proper proportion between constitution and dairy evidence in the selection of business cattle, it is little wonder that the heart of the Ayrshire business lies in Howick. Better judges of stock than many of the dairy men we visited are rare.

The community as a whole is uplifting. Farming, business and living are on a high plane. The co-operation, accompanied by genuine good-fellowship, which we saw in our brief stay, speaks more for the social and financial status of the community than volumes of recorded organizations. Houses that are homes in every sense, barns that are sanitary, light and modern, methods founded on the experience of experiment, good roads, these and other signs, for which the rural economist often seeks in vain, force

themselves more and more on the observer every mile he travels. Indeed, we may say with all conviction that the conditions we saw more nearly approach the ideal for which this Institution stands than those of any neighbouring district of which we know.

After a last dinner, at which Prof. Barton voiced the visitors' sentiments to their hosts, we boarded the train for Montreal, but not without having startled several unsuspecting souls by a vociferous demonstration of our own. One man on his return emphatically stated we had received as much benefit as by "a whole year in Animal Husbandry." We may not agree to the latter, but then there are degrees of sentiment that cannot always be expressed.

A. SAVAGE, AG. '11.



THE STABLES, MACDONALD COLLEGE.





AGRICULTURE, 1914

## The Dual Purpose Cow.

By W. GIBSON, Ag. '13.



THE dual purpose cow is awaiting a time when Canadian farmers will awaken to the fact that they are just the kind of cows to be kept on every money making farm. To-day they do not receive the attention due to them. Why is this? Is it because they are not able to produce large milk records? No. The dual purpose cow can do much better. She can produce a good supply of milk and at the same time raise a calf that with reasonably good feeding can be readily turned into beef. Surely this fills a twofold need for the farmers—the production of milk and beef, two of our greatest commodities.

Surely cows filling the two-fold need of the farmer are worthy of more attention than if they were kept solely for the production of milk or beef alone. It is true certain strains have been bred with the sole aim of beef at the expense of milk. But nevertheless there are other strains that have been bred entirely for milk production which will at some time raise calves that can be fattened for the block within a reasonable time.

Little or no work has been done for the development of the dual purpose cow in Canada except at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where a small herd was imported from England some years ago. Experiments have been carried on with the view of developing both the production of milk and beef. The possibility of the dual purpose cow has been amply demonstrated at the Central Farm, as is shown by yearly records from several of their best cows.

Illuminata, 9.401 lbs. milk, average per cent. fat 3.4.

Ottawa Lass, 8.032 lbs. milk, average per cent. fat 4.0.

Janet, 6.522 lbs. milk, average per cent. fat 4.4.

Molly, 6.224 lbs. milk, average per cent. fat 3.8.

The above records demonstrate what the dual purpose cow is capable of doing under proper care and management.

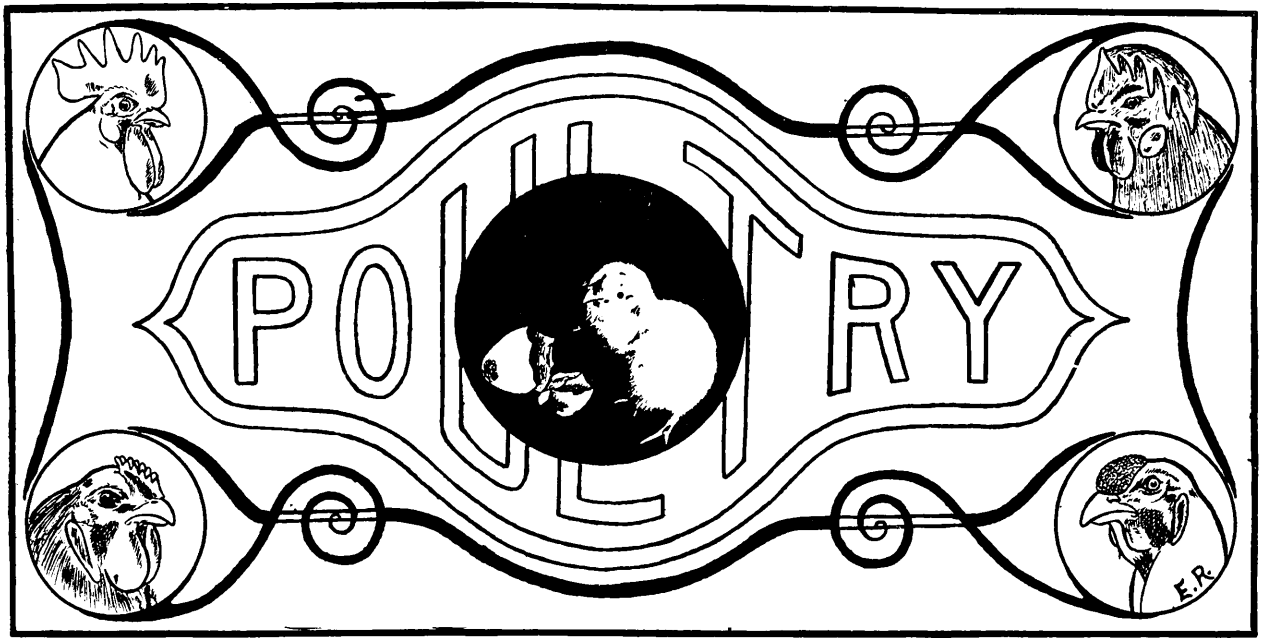
In the North of England, the home of the dual purpose cow, numerous herds are to be found which are kept solely for the production of milk to supply large cities like Liverpool and Manchester and several others of equal importance. Steers are also raised from these cows to help fill the demand for beef.

It would be well if the farmers would take up the question of keeping dual purpose cows on their farms. The intelligent farmer paying careful attention to selection and breeding can accomplish much that would give the dual purpose cow a better standing in our live stock industry.

There is a great future for this short-horn breed of cows if the farmers would only consider the possibility that lies within such a breed. However, on account of their ancestry having been bred so long with the sole aim of beef in view, the revolutionizing of the present beef type into a dual purpose type would take much more time than the majority of Canadian farmers would care to give it.

Something should be done to bring this dual purpose strain to the front, as they will eventually become the farmer's cow.





## Broiler Raising.

By T. A. BENSON.



THINK that all poultrymen who have had experience in this branch of the poultry industry will agree that it should be treated as a separate business, or if run in conjunction with other branches, as a separate department; and it certainly would be unwise to undertake it without first having acquired a considerable knowledge of the artificial incubating and brooding of chicks.

The generally recognized weight for broilers is from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 2 lbs. each, the market opening with the New Year and ending about the middle of June, the briskest demand being from the middle of March to the end of May. So called broilers of heavier weights, however, are sold later into the summer at reduced prices.

Much of the work connected with the growing of broilers must be done in the winter, hatching commencing in November and ending in April. Incu-

bators and a properly constructed brooder house are essential to success.

Then comes the question of suitable eggs for the purpose, and the only safe way to obtain good strong eggs from birds of good sound constitution is either to keep a flock for the purpose or to buy from those who know the kind of eggs required and who can be depended upon to supply the right thing. The hens most likely to supply the most satisfactory eggs in November and December are those which were hatched late in the previous summer or early fall and mated to early hatched cockerels.

Next, as regards suitable breeds, we must look for something that will stand the forcing, and grow quickly to the required weight. Of the pure breeds, Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes are very good, and Leghorns will grow quickly to small broiler size, the latter breed making an excellent cross with light Brahmas. It is well to select

birds of light plumage as at the broiler age the chicks are in the pin feather stage, and dark pin feathers will show on the carcass no matter how carefully the dressing is done.

As to feeding, there are several good methods but I have found the following as good as any I have tried:—The feed for the first four days is a small quantity of dry bread crumbs or rolled oats mixed with a very little finely sifted oyster shell, small feeds being given five times a day—the first feed as early in the morning as the chicks can see to pick up from a smooth board placed close to the hover. On the fifth day, a small quantity of cracked wheat is mixed with the morning and evening feeds, and after the fifth day a little finely cracked corn is also added, a little of the feed being scattered in the litter to encourage scratching. During this time the chicks have been kept fairly close to the hover, but can now be allowed the run of the pen. From the sixth day a small quantity of meat in some form should be fed every second day; beef head cut in a bone cutter while frozen and afterwards warmed as required is about the best form—say a small, single handful in a small trough to 50 birds. Green food—sprouted oats, lettuce leaves or finely chopped mangel—should be fed every day, and boiled rice twice a week at noon.

From the middle of the third week, a dry mash should be fed in hoppers consisting of:—

- 5 parts corn meal.
- 2 “ wheat bran.
- 1 “ middlings.
- 2 “ good beef scraps

Unless the beef scraps are really good, it is better to leave them out and increase the ordinary meat food. If the chicks take the mash too freely at first, keep it from them for a time during the morning and afternoon, as too much may cause leg weakness which will prevent the chicks taking sufficient exercise. Whole grains can now be substituted for the ground—with the exception of corn—and the amount may be increased to as much as they will eat. The chicks should be carefully watched to see if they are standing the forcing, and where it is noticed that some are growing more quickly than others the larger should be placed in separate pens.

Let the chicks run in a fair-sized grass pen as early as possible, as the later birds will do much better so.

Fine grit and charcoal should be kept constantly before the birds and water given after the first day.

I have found the above method of feeding to be labor saving and have always been able to get top prices and turn out my broilers in first class condition in from 10 to 12 weeks.

As a rule, the ordinary farmer is not situated so that he can make a success of broiler raising, as without proper equipment he would be unable to care for the late hatched birds above mentioned as being the best for producing eggs for November and December hatching.

The business should only be undertaken by those specially equipped for it.

The best market will be found with high class hotels, restaurants, clubs, high class caterers and private families, as they will always give a good price for a really good product.



# Production, Care and Shipment of Hatching Eggs.

By T. W. LEE, Secretary of the Poultry Yards of Canada, Ltd., Pembroke, Ont.



COMPLAINTS sometimes appear in the agricultural press concerning unsatisfactory results obtained from hatching eggs, which are sent by breeders to farmers and poultrymen in various and widely separated points in the Dominion. These complaints are worthy of painstaking consideration.

I do not know how I can deal with the subject more effectively than by describing the methods which, as far as my own experience goes, have been employed with reasonably fair success.

## CARE OF PARENT STOCK.

To the poultryman who is producing hatching eggs for sale I would say: Begin by looking carefully after the health, comfort and general welfare of your breeding stock. It is assumed that the prospective shipper of hatching eggs has standard bred stock, and that his stock is sound, healthy and properly mated. What remains then is to keep them sound, vigorous and in perfect health while the eggs are being produced. The breeding stock should be fed liberally, for egg production puts a severe strain upon the vitality of the fowl; but, on the other hand, the birds must not be fattened. They must be induced to take plenty of fresh air and exercise and their food should be selected with a view of supplying those nutritive materials which enter into the composition of the egg rather than those calculated to lay on flesh and fat.

That the hen cannot supply the egg with what is not in her own system is self-evident, and it is equally clear that

hatching eggs must be produced by a hen whose system is richly stored with those nutritive elements which enter into the composition of bone, muscle and other animal tissues which compose the total make-up of a sound, vigorous and physically perfect fowl. The breeding stock must have clean, sanitary quarters, they must not suffer from cold, nor, on the other hand, from confinement. They must have abundant room for exercise, pure fresh air free from offensive odors and all the sunshine available.

## THE FEEDING PROBLEM.

Their feed should be given in such a way as to compel them to take a lot of exercise in hunting and scratching for it; enough of exercise to insure the taking up of nourishment in the production of muscle that is solid and firm, leaving no surplus for the accumulation of fat.

It is not always easy to draw the line between muscle and fat production. While under-feeding would be fatal to securing the desired results, so the practical poultry breeder must turn his attention to this phase of the care of his birds, the feeding problem, and draw the line just where it should be drawn. It is necessary that he should study the nutritive values of different rations, and consider carefully the elements which will produce bone and lean meat and carefully differentiate between these and mere fat producers. The egg intended for hatching should contain in a highly condensed form just those elements which will ultimately enter into the physical make-up of a sound, normal, well-balanced and vigorous chick.

These elements are precisely the same as go to the upbuilding of the sound, healthy, breeding hen; so that, roughly, it may be said that the food which will best serve to keep the hen perfectly strong and fit, will furnish her with just the material which she needs for the production of hatching eggs which shall be ideal.

Plenty of grit and oyster shell go with every good ration. They are necessary to keep the digestive organs properly tuned up, and from them the hens extract the material for egg-shells and feathers. Common gravel furnishes good grit, and lime plaster furnishes an excellent substitute for oyster shells.

A ration which I have found very satisfactory is as follows:—Breakfast; wheat scattered in the litter. As the litter is on a cement floor and about six to eight inches deep, both litter and floor being perfectly dry and clean, the fowls obtain no little exercise in hunting and scratching for the grain. I may add here that the wheat and everything else I feed is perfectly clean and sweet and consequently the birds relish it thoroughly. Dinner: an alternate feed of vegetables and ground bone or meat scrap. Supper: hopper feeding of ground oats one part, shorts one part, corn-meal one-half part.

The allowance of grain for each bird per meal is about one handful, and when this is well scattered in the litter each is able to obtain her share.

In cases where the stock is attended to but once a day, it is better to scatter the grain in the litter at night and bury it deeply. Make sure that the hopper is full and that the fountain always is supplied with pure fresh water.

### THE EGGS.

Careful attention to feeding, not forgetting the necessity of absolute clean-

liness, the extermination of lice and vermin, thorough sanitation of the premises and plenty of sunshine and fresh air, should result in the production of strictly first class hatching eggs. The nests must be clean and sanitary and the litter should be changed frequently to guard against the accumulation of dirt and vermin. The eggs should be gathered two or three times a day and kept in a clean, airy room, free from all odors or dampness, and they should be held as nearly as possible at a temperature of 60 degrees.

The sorting is a work requiring care and intelligent attention. Extremes are to be avoided. Double-yolked eggs are, of course, unhesitatingly condemned, and eggs irregular or freakish in shape are no better. In sorting eggs for hatching, one frequently comes across an egg that is long and slender with both ends about the same shape. Such eggs are unfit for hatching, and the same is true of very short eggs which have a large circumference and are nearly round. Hatching eggs should be normal in both shape and size without roughness or inequality in the shell. Uniformity of size and shape and a smooth, clean and generally attractive looking shell are the qualities to be sought for.

### PACKING.

Too much care cannot be taken in packing eggs for shipment. Unnecessary handling is always to be avoided, and what handling is necessary should be done gently and carefully. Packages should not be large, but they should be carefully constructed, strong and light. A layer of sawdust not less than an inch thick is spread over the bottom of the case and upon this is laid a well fitted square of stout millboard, then a collapsible frame, having a separated square compartment for each egg, is set

in. The egg should be put in carefully (not dropped), the big end downward. When the layer is complete, it will be found that eggs of normal size will not reach the top of this collapsible frame, and when the sawdust is spread over them it will sink into the open spaces between the spherical form of the egg cell or compartment. See that the sawdust is well packed all around each egg, and enough should be added until not only the eggs but the collapsible partitions shall disappear. Then the sawdust is carefully smoothed down and levelled to receive another floor of millboard upon which the second layer of eggs is packed in precisely the same manner, and this process is repeated until the case is filled. Then with a final sheet of millboard as an inside covering, and an inch or more of sawdust spread over it, the case is ready for the cover which is firmly screwed or fastened down.

### SHIPPING.

The case is then plainly marked, not only with the name of the shipper and consignee but with a specification of the contents and directions as to how it should be handled by the express companies. The care which has been exercised in the packing should insure the safe arrival of the eggs at their destination provided the express companies do their part of the work properly. In the express cars, such packages should be sufficiently cold-proof to hold the eggs at a temperature to prevent deterioration, and the packages should be strong enough and sufficiently cushioned with sawdust to protect the eggs against damaging jolts or breakage.

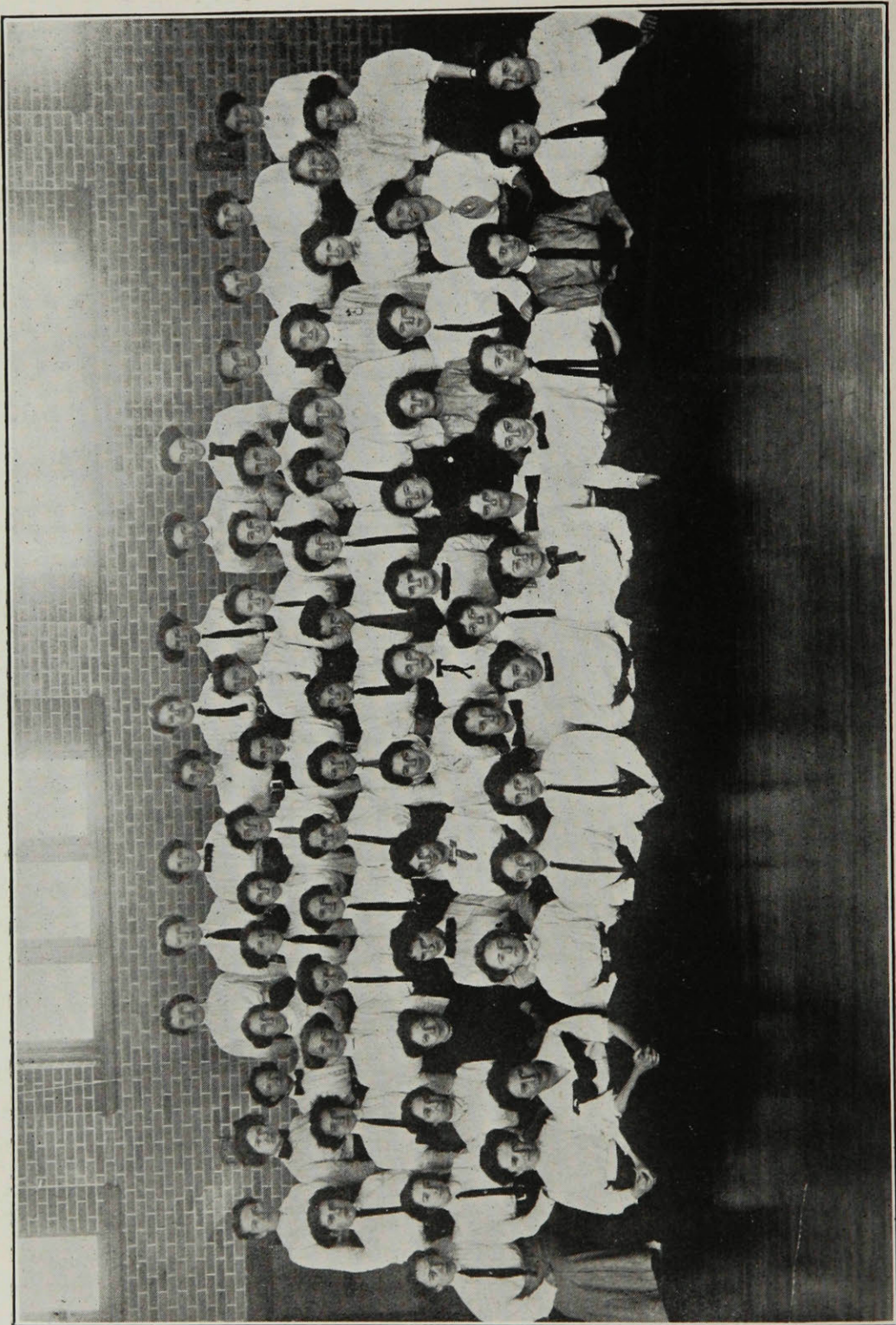
Unfortunately, however, notwithstanding these precautions, eggs too often arrive at their destination in

such a condition that it is not worth while to put them into the incubator. One consignee complained that he witnessed his two cases of hatching eggs pitched from the side door of the express car out upon the prairie, while the train moved on leaving the owner of the much prized eggs to contemplate the ruin. Others complained of having taken their high-priced hatching eggs from cases which had been crushed by having heavy packages dropped or piled upon them, while they were in the care of the express company through which they had been consigned.

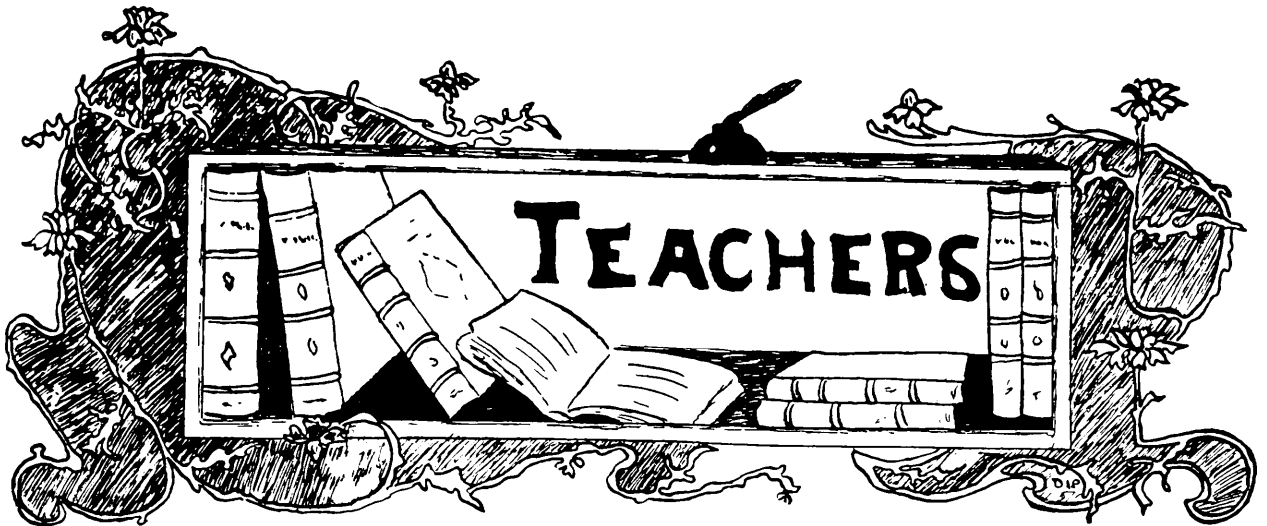
Of course one should not blame the express companies too severely for these mishaps. They have great armies of employees to look after, and the neglect of one may undo the good work of half a hundred. At the same time, it would seem that the carriers fail to grasp the importance and prospective magnitude of this trade in hatching eggs.

I know one firm whose annual turnover in hatching eggs from its own yards and its co-operative breeding pens amounts to over 50,000. If one could for a moment contemplate what this will mean in a few years if conducted under reasonably favorable conditions, he would be stunned at the result. These 50,000 eggs should produce 30,000 breeders, and these with their progeny next year would run into millions; and even then, in a country developing with such marvellous rapidity as Canada, it would only be a beginning. Surely it would be well worth while for the express companies to carefully nurse and encourage a trade which, with fair play, would, in a few years, bring them such a tremendous volume of business, not only in high priced service, but in exceptionally long hauls as well.





SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS, MODEL CLASS.



## The Visiting Nurse in the Public Schools.

By MRS. J. MULDREW, House Mother in the Women's Residence.



HERE are few lines of work where the value is so apparent as is the work rendered by the trained nurse. Within the last fifty years enormous strides have been made in nursing, until now it is one of the recognized and valued professions, the members of which are generally women of high moral character and acknowledged ability.

Until recent years no specialization was attempted, though we heard occasionally of the institutional nurse, the private nurse, or the nurse of children's diseases it may be. Then came the visiting nurse, or, as she is sometimes called, "the district nurse," such as is arranged for by the Victorian Order.

These are women who go out to many cases in one day, just as a doctor does, calling long enough to make the patient comfortable, to dress a wound it may be, or to do some service requiring only a short time. Thus one nurse can keep in touch with several families and give instruction to some member in the care of the patient until she comes

again. Thus the work is not only helpful in relieving pain and in caring for the sick but it is educational in its nature, inasmuch as some one has continually to be instructed and then left to do a nurse's work.

The most recent work which has been opened up for nurses is visiting the public schools in the cities in order to assist the teacher to protect the health of the children and so promote the general good. New York has had visiting nurses for some years and other cities are fast following in its lead. These nurses, by examining the children often, are able to detect things that would pass the inexperienced eye unnoticed, and by pointing out cases needing medical treatment they do good to the child and, it may be, give valuable service in protecting associates, and in this, prevention is better than cure.

If such service is of value—and unless it were it would not find acceptance with boards composed of good business men—then some knowledge of nursing would be of value to every woman, and



especially to a teacher having the oversight of large numbers of children. Particularly is it necessary that a teacher have a knowledge of how to treat emergencies, how to detect primary symptoms of the common contagious diseases, know how to treat any little difficulty that may arise that is not sufficiently serious to send a child home for treatment, to be able to dress a wound, put on a bandage, care for a sprain till medical help arrives, count a pulse, take a temperature with a clinical thermometer, deal with fainting, nosebleed, burns or scalds, and similar cases that may arise, and that we know do arise in almost every public school at some time or other.

This does not mean that every public school teacher should be a trained nurse, but there are times which most of us can remember in our school days when only the cool head, and the intelligent knowledge of how to deal with an emergency has saved the children in a school from panic because of some accident to a schoolmate. The teacher in the country needs this more than the city teacher because medical help is not so near, and also because she is in a position to assist the families of the district. She is supposed to be the embodiment of all that is wise and clever, and her influence is almost unlimited. If any girl wants to learn things that will be of value to her in her

school life, in the way of possessing such a knowledge of the proper treatment of diseases and of the prevention of its spread, she does not need that specific instruction shall be given as an added course to an already varied one, but by devoting a very small portion of the time given to general reading she can acquire a great deal of useful information in the course of a few months. Any good manual of instruction accepted by the best hospitals is a valuable addition to any girl's library, and will repay many times the price of such outlay.

Information of this kind should, in the very nature of things, be a part of the mental equipment of every girl. It seems a strange and unnatural education that any woman should be trained in Algebra and Latin and Greek, and that it should be left to chance to give her a knowledge of how to care for her body and to protect the lives of little children, when the welfare of a nation is so intimately bound up in those two things.

The teacher in the public school in the small towns and in the rural districts has to be many things more than merely the teacher, though that is much, and in the matter of the health of the children she must really do the duty of a visiting nurse, for it will be some time before the smaller places can hope to have professional services such as are available in the cities.

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## Nature in Spring.

By DR. JOHN BRITTAIN, Professor of Nature Study.



THE season of spring might mean much more to the young if parents and teachers would but direct the attention of children to the wonderful changes which are then going on in Nature around them, and encourage them in gaining some acquaintance with the varied forms of animal and plant life which are called into activity by the advancing sun. As their acquaintance with their natural environment increased, under the guidance of a sympathetic parent or teacher, the love of Nature would grow stronger within them, and the country home and the simple life there would become dearer and more satisfying to them. And if, in later years, they should yield to the call of the city, this feeling would still give added pleasure to many a visit to the old home, and, perhaps, find expression in a suburban cottage with its garden and shady trees.

### TREES IN SPRING.

The patient trees begin to arouse from their stupor, in some cases, before the sun has reached the vernal equinox.

The flower-buds of the early willows grow so fast while yet the ground is covered deep in snow that they become too large for their tough brown overcoats, which then drop off, and disclose the soft, furry coat which gives them the childish name of "pussy willows."

The flower-buds of the elm and the white maple also grow or "swell," while as yet the leaf-buds on the same branch show no perceptible growth. It seems strange that the conditions which produce such rapid growth in the flower-

buds should scarcely influence the leaf-buds close by them.

Most of our deciduous trees bloom before their leaves are out, but their flowers and flower-clusters are not noticed by many people. The greater number of our trees depend on the wind to carry their pollen from flower to flower. Their leafless condition at flowering time has, probably, something to do with this habit. These trees do not require brightly colored flowers to attract insects.

The catkins of the willows, poplars, birches and alders are really slender clusters of flowers.

It will be observed that there is a division of labor among all these early-blooming trees and shrubs, for each of them has two kinds of flowers—one sort to produce pollen, the other to produce seed when fertilized by the pollen.

To facilitate the study of trees at schools, short branches may be cut off, and set in water in the school-room. The children will take much interest in distinguishing them by their buds, and in watching the development of the flower-buds and leaf-buds. Fresh branches may be brought in from time to time, that the children may see the little leaves. The branches may be used to test the ability of each child to identify the trees by their buds, and later by their leaves—an exercise in which much worthy emulation can be aroused by the enthusiastic teacher.

When June days come, the teacher should accompany the children to the nearest grove, to find the trees in their native haunts, where much may be





SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY CLASS.

learned about their life-histories and habits.

An appreciation of trees as beautiful and wonderful living things would do much to prevent the wasteful destruction of our woods. A mere knowledge of their economic value has not stopped this waste. To instil useful sentiments and tastes is an important function of the school. Knowledge without sentiment readily becomes the instrument of the selfish greed for gain.

### THE RETURN OF THE BIRDS.

The birds which left us last autumn to seek their food in warmer lands, hundreds or perhaps thousands of miles to the south, hear the wireless message from the distant homeland that spring is at hand, and immediately begin their northward flight. They advance a few or many miles each day, or, more likely, each night, their happy journey enlivened all the way by song and chirp, and cheerful calls of recognition. By what signs and landmarks they find their way back to the land, perhaps to the very spot where each pipped its

eggshell beneath the warm soft feathers of its loving and anxious mother, we may never know. Encourage the children to watch for and report the arrival of each winged migrant, to learn his song or call, and observe his mode of life. Remind them of the useful part birds play in the economy of Nature, some feeding largely on the seeds of weeds, some chiefly upon injurious insects. It is easy to awaken in the children a sympathy with bird life. Teach them that birds and all harmless wild animals which maintain the struggle for existence without our aid have feelings and natural rights which it should be our pleasure to respect, and that to kill one of them not only deprives the world of a beautiful and interesting conscious being, but is a mean and cruel deed.

If there is no one in the neighborhood who can name the birds for the children, send a careful description of the bird in question, giving its most distinctive features and habits, to the Nature Study Department at Macdonald College, and the name will be sent back.

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## Life's Triumph.

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Above a shivering birch forlorn  
I watched a maple shine,  
Its sheltering glory seemed to scorn  
The armies of the deathless pine.

A pageantry of life and death  
Upon my vision burned,  
It caught a pulse of human breath  
And in my heart to music turned.

Birch and maple, bride and groom,  
Death parted ere they died,  
She drooped before resistless doom,  
He flamed defiance at her side.

With changeless eyes in changing skies  
They kept unsevered ways,  
While setting suns returned to rise,  
And morrows brightened all the days.

At last she slept with fading eyes,  
Life stilled her quiet breath—  
*Then lit with dawn the sunset skies  
And burned triumphant in his death.*

J. A. D.



## Nature Study.

By MARY I. PEEBLES, Head Mistress in the Practice School.



OF ALL the new phases of modern education, that of Nature Study appeals very strongly to the progressive teacher for several reasons—its easy correlation to the other subjects on the curriculum, the sympathy and interest it can awaken in the child and its extensive scope, so that a teacher even poorly equipped as to training or to school apparatus has around her the material to elaborate a scheme of Nature Study, provided, of course, that she

formation previously given, to arouse in him a love for nature and to lead him to see in it the hand of the Divine Creator.

In order to keep this article within limited bounds, I shall endeavour to outline a course which shall be elastic enough to permit of various modifications to suit the various conditions of school life. To connect the course with the time of the year and to the conditions in the life of the child is a consummation devoutly to be desired and no insuperable difficulties are in the way.



NATURE STUDY IN THE DAY SCHOOL.

possesses common sense, industry and love for her work.

In the past four years I have watched with the keenest interest Dr. Brittain's lessons, given weekly to two and sometimes three grades in the Day School connected with Macdonald College, the result being that I am firmly convinced of the incalculable benefit derived from such instruction, awakening as it does the intelligence of the child to note the phenomena around him, to stimulate the brain, to make deductions from in-

In the autumn, the falling leaves, ripened seeds and the migration of birds are all subjects for which illustrations are easily obtained. A course in Nature Study will lend itself most acceptably to the seasons of the year, the products, the climatic conditions and the physical conditions of the country. With such an extensive scope it is somewhat hard to decide what choice to make. The following suggestions must be taken as such only.

Any scheme of lessons in Nature Study commenced in the autumn would

be very inadequate did it not deal with the condition of trees in that season, the leaves and why they fall, names of trees, examination of the branches, distinguishing various trees and drawing the leaves. Migration of the birds should be noted, what birds migrate, where they go and when they are expected to return. Try, if possible, to have charts of the birds, that the pupils may examine and draw them with coloured chalk. It is against our principles in the Day School to use specimens of dead birds; to my mind to have such is simply to place before the child constantly an exponent of the cruel practice of shooting birds; and to tempt him to try and obtain specimens for himself by wantonly depriving the beautiful creature of its life.

Early in the autumn, various caterpillars may be collected, placed in bottles and labelled, to be used in the spring, when the insects will emerge from the cocoons they have formed.

During the winter, the phenomena of ice, hail, snow and rain may be discussed and a few simple lessons given on the stars—if possible, when they are brilliant and the constellations best known may be discerned. A series of lectures on the magnet always arouses much interest and enthusiasm. Do not neglect lessons on the formation of rocks, especially those in the vicinity of the school. These specimens of rocks may easily be obtained before the ground becomes covered with snow.

As spring advances a mine of wealth confronts the enthusiastic teacher. Note the return of the birds, take the children out to see them, and obtain a good book on these wonderful creatures as an aid to field study; also teach the structure of a feather.

The budding trees and shrubs must be carefully noted; and then the flowers

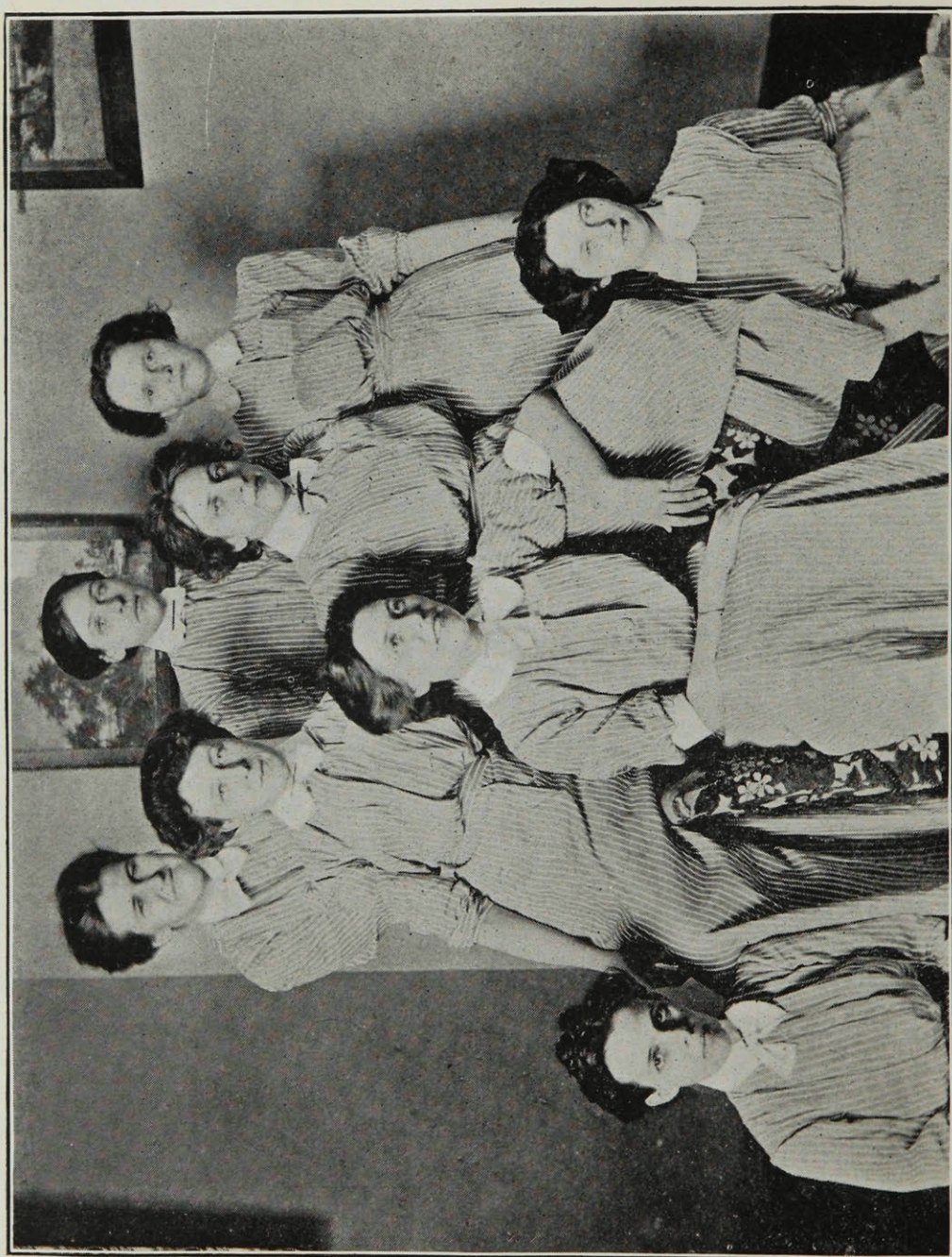
constitute an inexhaustible subject. Let each child examine specimens by means of a small magnifying glass, make him conversant with the parts of a flower, stamens, pistil, corolla, etc., have the flower drawn and coloured, if possible. Watch the cocoons and liberate the butterfly when it is ready.

In connection with the insect life, teach the various stages and, if possible, make the child conversant with the technical names. In my teaching, I advocate giving the correct names to pupils above the primary grades, for we must constantly bear in mind that a teacher must always aim at improving the vocabulary of her pupils, not only by speaking intelligently to the understanding of the pupils, but by leading the youthful intelligence up to the higher level of her own vocabulary. This implies, of course, that the teacher maintains a high efficiency in her own vocabulary.

These few suggestions on the value of Nature Study and on a suggested course are very inadequate and not commensurate to the value and importance of the subject, but they are offered for the purpose of enlisting the interest of the younger teachers who may fear that owing to the extensive scope of the subject it must require a specialist to undertake the teaching of it. Truly, a specialist is more "en rapport" with the subject, but much, very much, may be done by the enthusiastic and earnest teacher. At first, go slowly; attempt only what you can accomplish; the following session, branch out further, and the reward of having done your best with the material at hand will be yours.

Success in life does not "just happen," it comes as the result of work and of being prepared for the opportunity.





HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE, CLASS '11.





## The Art of Laundering.

By MISS A. E. HILL, Instructor in Household Science.



ONE of the first questions asked by the tourist is—"Where may I have some laundry done?"—and in our homes the question of how it best may be accomplished is one of the most important to be settled.

How many are the methods employed for accomplishing this work? Walking along the shores of Lake Geneva it is a familiar sight to see the women washing clothes in the water of the lake, and rubbing out the dirt with smooth stones; or, in some old world continental town may be found the public fountain, with its crowd of busy women—washing. And so we might go on at length and speak of the methods followed by the Hindoo women, those practised by the Japanese, and other countries, but space will not permit.

Although we find many primitive ways still practised by the peasant women, the methods of laundering have undergone many changes during the past years. Now, in our up-to-date homes, we find the well equipped laundry with

its stationary tubs replacing the old time wooden tubs. There is the "wringer," the washing machine, that up-to-date device, which cleans our clothes so quickly, and with such ease on our part, but greatest of all advantages, cleans without the hard wear on the fabrics, which the rubbing on the board is so apt to do, and we would not be doing justice to the modern laundry if the mangle were not mentioned. This boon to the busy housekeeper smooths out wrinkles from the surface of all "flat" pieces, and if the right methods are followed, not only smooths but brings a gloss upon our table linen, and all in a third of the time required for ironing. And then, the iron itself, that ever needed friend, which makes "rough places smooth." What a variety we find among them. Besides the ordinary flat iron, we have the gas iron, the electric iron, the charcoal iron, and last but by no means least, the alcohol iron, which is truly a friend in need to the tourist, and to the woman on the farm. Its value cannot be over rated

because it does away with the hot fire in the summer, and radiates very little heat upon the ironer.

However, we must not think that good results can only be secured in an up-to-date laundry. It saves us time, money, strength, and a great deal of inconvenience; but if the principles underlying all good laundry work are not followed, these different devices will be of little value.

What are the principles necessary for the carrying on of laundry work in an intelligent and successful way? The answer is—having a knowledge of the materials to be cleaned, and the materials used in cleaning. All fabrics are made up of one or more of four different fibres—wool, silk, cotton and linen. To treat these successfully it is well to know something of their source, and characteristic qualities; and in addition to this, the effect of moisture, heat, alkali and the different solvent materials upon them, so that they may be treated in such a manner that the best results may be obtained. Furthermore, it is necessary to be acquainted with the cleaning materials themselves which are used. If one is familiar with the different kinds of water and practical ways of softening hard water, with what greater ease may the desired results be secured than if the hard water were used. Likewise, a knowledge of the commonest of all cleaning materials—soap—is invaluable. The real value of it is then appreciated, and the housekeeper, knowing the points to look for in a good soap, realizes that the cheap soap is not always the cheapest in the end, but judges a good soap from its power to clean without injuring fabric or hands.

In addition we have the alkalis represented by washing soda, lye and

others, which, if used intelligently, are of such service in the laundry, but if used in ignorance work such havoc among the different fibres. The solvents such as turpentine, gasoline, alcohol, and such materials, along with certain acids, are other valuable agents required in the laundry to remove different stains, and if used with discrimination have proved a means of saving many an article which otherwise would have been discarded.

Just a word about two other materials without which no laundry is complete—starch and blue. In using the former, it is not a question of about how much should be used, but definite proportions are imperative to give the desired stiffness to different fabrics and articles. Lack of this knowledge is demonstrated to us only too well, when we find some article stiffened beyond use at one time, and again, as limp as a rag.

With reference to blue, it must always be remembered that it will not make articles which are a bad color white, but its purpose is to intensify their whiteness. There are such a variety of blues now on the market that it is well to possess a knowledge of their action upon fabrics, and have a few simple tests by means of which one may be able to determine which blue will give the most satisfactory result.

A great many people, especially those living in cities, are forced by circumstances to patronize a commercial laundry, and to secure a satisfactory one is sometimes difficult. The raising of the standard of these, however, rests largely with the patrons, who, if good work is done, must be willing to pay for it, as the carrying on of laundry work on the best principles necessitates the employing of assistants well acquainted

with these requirements. There are now laundries being managed and owned by women who have received a thorough training in the work, and the results obtained have already influenced for the better the work as a whole.

Nevertheless, whether the laundry be accomplished in the home or in the

commercial laundry, its purpose must never be forgotten—first, for the sake of economy, second, for the sake of health, and if done in the best manner it will have the effect so well known to us all, of giving us the feeling of self satisfaction and self respect experienced in the consciousness of having well laundered apparel.

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## Women's Institutes.

By MRS. JENNIE MULDREW, House Mother in the Women's Residence.



ANY people are watching with interest a movement that has begun in the rural districts towards forming Women's Institutes. The organization is on the same general plan as the farmers' clubs, and is planned to meet the needs of the women in the homes, as the farmers' clubs assist the men on the farms. In a broad sense it is co-operation on the part of the women in order to strengthen their hands and increase their efficiency as Home Makers. Nowhere in Canada has this organization done so much, or increased so rapidly as in Ontario, where it is managed and directed by the Department of Agriculture. The very fact that the government gives it support, keeps a general superintendent, and sends each year a staff of visitors and organizers throughout Ontario is sufficient evidence of itself that the work of the Institute is of benefit to all agricultural interests. From the members of the different organizations the same sentiment is echoed wherever they have been established long enough to prove their worth.

Fourteen years ago, the first one was established in Ontario with a membership of fifty. Last year the membership numbered 14,000, a growth of at least 1,000 each year. Some of these are in remote districts of New Ontario, and almost every old settled district has a branch. As stated in the Year Book, the aims and objects of the Women's Institutes are as follows:—

“The dissemination of knowledge relating to domestic economy, including household architecture, with special attention to home sanitation, a better understanding of the economic and hygienic value of foods, clothing and fuel, and a more scientific knowledge of the care and training of children, with a view to raising the general standard of the health and morals of our people, or the carrying on of any line of work which has for its object the uplifting of the home, or the betterment of conditions surrounding rural life.”

The first to organize in Quebec was Dunham, in January, and the next Howick, two good districts. Shawville is organizing, and before long there is little doubt that Quebec will be well



represented. So far all work has been done from Macdonald College, but it is only because of the interest of individuals who have a desire to promote better conditions in the agricultural districts.

Macdonald College is doing much for rural Quebec in three ways, by training young men in Agriculture, by training women in Home Making and by sending to the province every year an army of teachers who have had the advantage of one or two years' training within its

topics mainly are discussed—those tending to promote a better and more sanitary life for the members of country homes. The home is the farm centre, no matter where situated, and where such a centre is not found the whole becomes a mere machine for grinding out dollars, not a place for men and women to live and move and have their being.

I think we have too many "retired farmers," but what we ought to do is to create so great a love of the soil be-



MILK TESTING BY A HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE CLASS.

walls, where they get all the advantages of the academic and professional work usually offered, and, in addition, excellent courses in Nature Study, Manual Training and School Gardens.

This is the regular work of the College, but if in addition some help can be sent to the women in the homes who can no longer become students in training, this extension work would be of immense value to the whole province. As stated in the "aims" of the organization of Women's Institutes, home

cause of its blessed associations, and of its healthy, sane influence, that the only retirement a man or woman will consider is that retirement to the "land of far distances," because no other place except Heaven itself is any improvement on the farm home. Intensive instead of extensive farming would lead in this direction, and give a more desirable condition of affairs. It is when men get much more land than they can work themselves, and cannot get help to work it, that they grow discouraged

and sell to younger men, while they retire to the nearest or most desirable town.

The Women's Institute gives more social life to the women, gives new interests, makes them happier in their homes, helps them to learn from others by consultation and comparison of ways and means, and in many ways enables them to effect a saving in time and labor. To improve the quality of the homes is to provide conditions for the sending

forth to their work in the world, of whatever kind it may be, men and women of a finer quality of life, and what Canada wants is quality even more than quantity.

I sincerely hope that soon many more districts will organize these Institutes, and that before long our provincial government, eager as it is to promote the welfare of the agricultural interests, will give some tangible proofs in this direction.

## The Bread-Making Competition.



IN January it was announced to the students of Household Science that the Fleischmann Co. of Montreal had offered a gold medal for the making of the best loaf of bread leavened with Fleischmann's yeast.

The announcement created quite a stir of excitement among the girls, the joy of a contest appealing to them even more than the medal. From that day, when bread-making was discussed in the class they were all attention, and not a point escaped them. In the bacteriology room, under the direction of Mr. Vanderleck, they found by experiment the very best methods re temperature and kneading, and also why Fleischmann's was the best yeast to use. By the time their lessons were ended they knew that good bread was not a matter of mere luck, but a matter of "knowing how" based on scientific knowledge.

The bread was to be judged from the

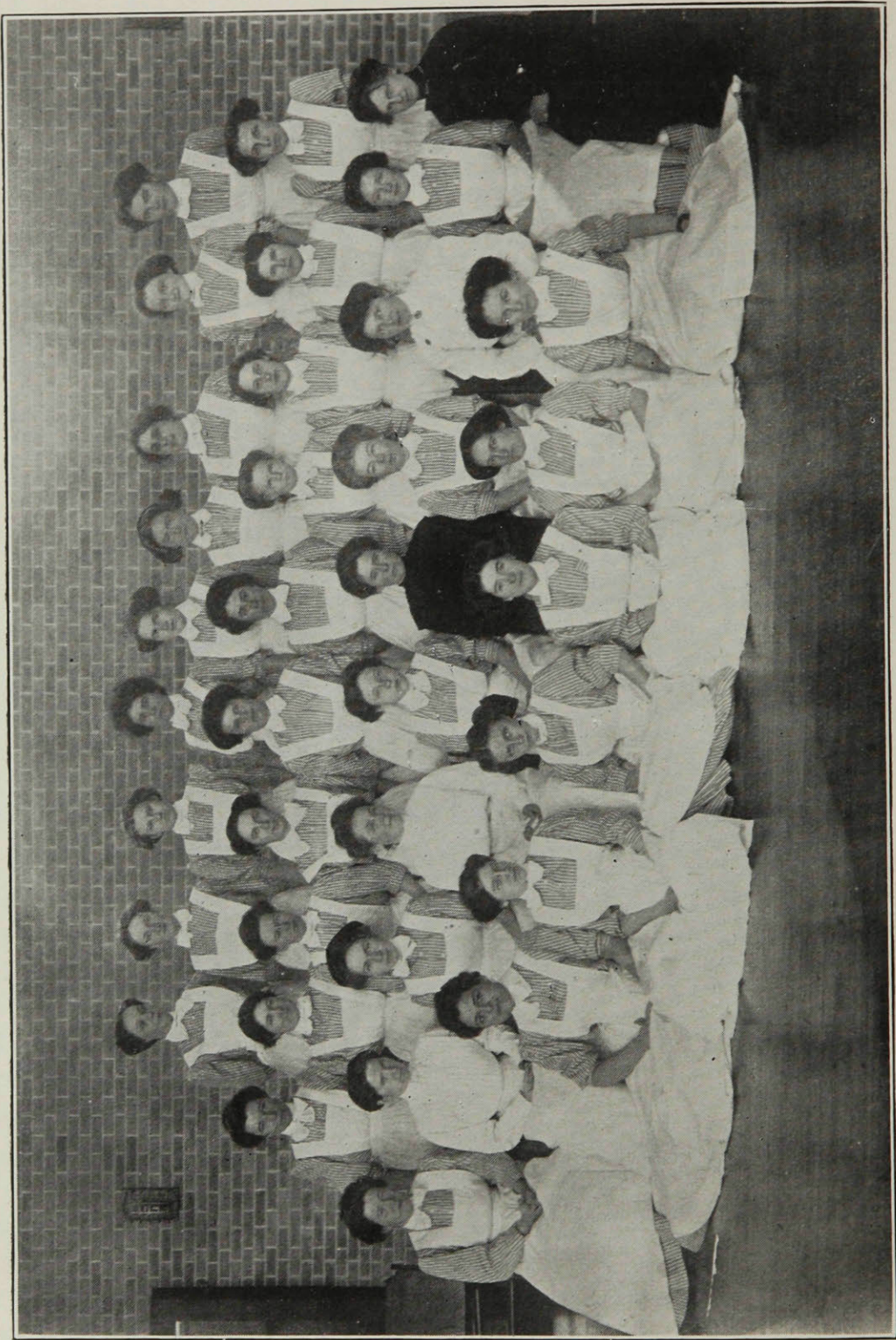
following standpoints, the score being as follows: volume (1), color (1), texture (2), flavour (2), general appearance (1), manipulation (3). The highest mark being given to manipulation was not a surprise to those who knew the stress laid upon neatness and dainty workmanship in kitchens, 101 and 102.

On the morning of the contest, the eight girls, who from the former tests were eligible to compete in the final, entered the kitchen in spotless uniforms and went to work, ever mindful that Mrs. Rutter's watchful eye was upon them, judging clean hands, clean bread boards, clean mixing bowls and correct kneading motions.

About three o'clock eight brown loaves were turned out on the table of the practice kitchen.

The judges were, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Rutter and Dr. Harrison. The best loaf as to shape and color was first chosen and the others arranged in order of merit. Some were too large, which showed over-raising, others were too





SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE, CLASS 1912.



brown while some were the happy medium. Then the loaves were cut open to be judged in regard to texture, color and flavor, important points from the standpoint of the consumer. To be brief, all were fairly good loaves, several were very good indeed; but one there

was that outshone the others, well shaped, beautifully dextrinized, white, with the medium volume and the evenness of grain that showed thorough mixing and a flavor fit for the gods—a “perfectly good” loaf made by Miss Pipes of the Senior Homemakers.

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## The Exhibition.



VERY successful exhibition of the practical work done in the Household Science Course was held in three of the class rooms in the main building on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, March 27th. It included displays of millinery, dress-making, cooking and laundry work, and demonstrated to the full the thoroughness of the teaching and the efficiency of the work required.

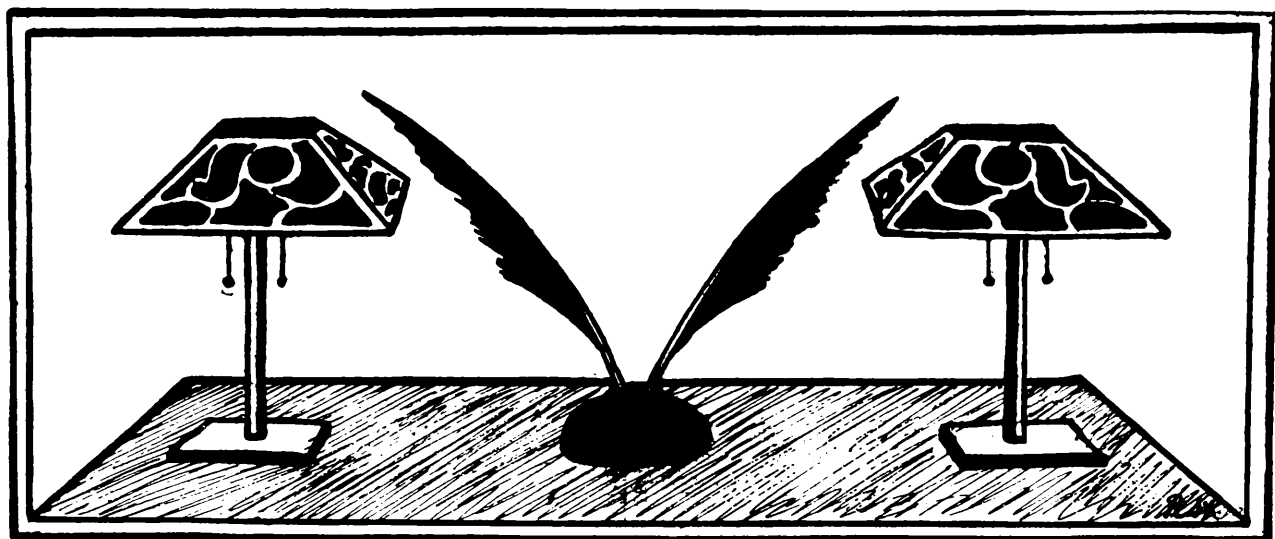
The dressmaking and millinery models were all good, showing taste, the best of workmanship and attention to detail. There were many visitors present, who all seemed astonished that such good work in hat making and trimming could be executed outside of a professional milliner's workrooms. The wire frame of each hat had to be made by the girl, and before making her exhibition hat she was required to make three other models. A few of the dresses were rather elaborate afternoon styles, but the greater number were serviceable wash dresses, and in each case the workmanship was of the best.

The cooking exhibit was the work of the short course girls alone and reflected great credit on the teacher and pupils. It is wonderful to see what appetizing dishes, cooked to perfection and daintily served, these girls can turn out after

three months' practice. The knowledge of cooking possessed by the average girl does not extend beyond the power to cope with chocolate fudge or an occasional cake of indifferent taste and appearance, but after three months' practical work under a capable teacher, there is nothing she cannot cook and cook to a king's taste.

The same careful workmanship and attention to detail were seen in the display spread out for the approval of the visitors in the laundry class room, and consisted of garments of various kinds, sheer muslins, laces, silks and gloves, all beautifully washed and cleansed, and the ironing was, as might be expected, the very perfection of ironing.

This particular exhibition was no exception to the rule that all exhibits held at Macdonald are excellent. It is necessary, in order to have good work done along any line, that the students should be willing and eager to assimilate all knowledge given, and that the teachers should be thoroughly up in their subjects and possess the ability to impart it. After walking through the different rooms and viewing the work shown it is very apparent that the staff at Macdonald are not only thoroughly efficient and painstaking, but that the students are also glad to do the share of work demanded from good pupils.



## Under the Desk Lamp.

### THE O. A. C.



**T**HIS year, for the first time in its history, the Macdonald College Athletic Association was able to procure the necessary financial levers to set the ball rolling which will mean a series of annual contests between the O. A. C. and ourselves. This ball, we feel confident, will act in one way at least like a snow ball and will gather strength and size as it runs its course. No one with the true interests of either college at heart will be content with the interchange of hard knocks and hand-shakes—however enjoyable and successful they may be—such as we had this year and will probably have for one or two years more. On the map, Ontario and Quebec are usually coloured green and red respectively, but in actuality they are the same colour, they have the same problems to solve and many of them must be solved in the same way, and that is why we are so enthusiastic about anything which will tend to a more complete understanding between two of the greatest professional problem-solvers of

those provinces, and that is why we hope that as time goes on every phase of life at these two colleges will have an opportunity to meet annually. We think it almost certain that debating teams will meet next year, and from our own point of view we think that, representing as they do two of the integral parts of this College, the Women's Athletic Association and Literary Societies should meet some of the similar organizations at Guelph.

### THE UNION LITERARY SOCIETY

has done something which brings this possibility a little nearer to a probability. This is the recent change in its constitution whereby it becomes a federation of all the College Literary Societies, instead of an organization apart from all of them. Its action in raising its fees will also help immensely in many ways, and particularly in the matter of inter-collegiate contests. Next year, we hope that this re-organization and a well-filled treasury may be the means of attaining a standard still higher than we have reached in the field of athletics. Every Macdonald

College student will agree that no single organization in the College has contributed so much to their pleasure and profit as the Union Literary Society, whether by means of plays, contests or debates; and all owe a great debt of gratitude to this year's committee, who, single-handed, with little money and less time, have produced such a splendid series of entertainments. It is our opinion that the Union Literary Society is the most valuable organization we have at the College, and one of its most valuable achievements, in this or any other year, has been its action in promoting the formation of

### THE STUDENTS' COMMITTEE.

Many of the "lifters" have thought for long that in order for the College to attain its true unity some body, really representative of all three Schools and endowed with initiative and executive powers, should be formed. In the past, many matters, important and unimportant, have arisen which have been settled not at all or unsatisfactorily to some. Now that the Students' Committee has been formed, we believe that not only will such matters be promptly and satisfactorily dealt with, but also that matters which have not yet become pressing may be settled before they become so prominent as to cause discomfort to any. The Committee comprises the Class Presidents of the three Schools, the Editor of the Maga-

zine, the Presidents of the Union Literary Society, the Men's Athletic and Girls' Athletic Associations, the Y. M. C. A., the Girls' Court of Honor and the Chairman of the Men's Residence Committee. The chairman of this committee, by virtue of his office, will be the President of the Senior Year in Agriculture.

### OUR GRADUATES.

Up till the present time "graduates" have been an unknown genus to us, but within a few weeks of the publication of this number McGill will send forth her first contingent of B. S. A.'s.

A great responsibility will rest upon the present Fourth Year men, for the first impressions are always the strongest, and they will be the first impression. Three years' experience of our Senior men makes us feel confident that the first impression of Macdonald College graduates will be a good one. If these men play as good a part in the outside world as they have done here all will be satisfied. In every phase of college life the Seniors have been in the front rank. From debates to baseball, whether winning or losing, they have shown the same spirit of good sportsmanship, and most of our institutions and organizations owe much to their conscientious fulfilment of their motto "Duty +." With the best wishes and the utmost confidence in their future success Macdonald College wishes "Godspeed" to the Class of 1911.

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## The Seniors.

We were the first,  
We are the first,  
The first we'll always be—  
One-nine-one-one, M.A.C.



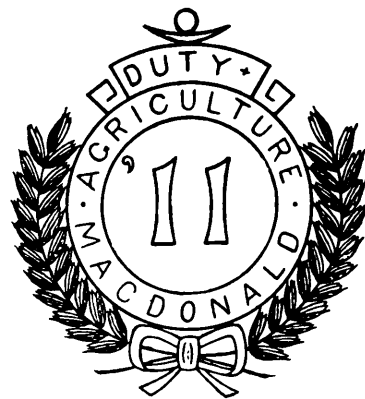
NO small distinction is it, indeed, that belongs to the Class of Agriculture, 1911. They were the first students who entered the School of Agriculture. Its birth took place with their arrival and, now that they are graduating, these same men—those who have lasted through the vicissitudes and honors of four years of seniority—go out to lay the corner stone of MacDonald's reputation. They are a remarkable class in many ways. Let us review their history.

November, 1907, witnessed the assembly of 40 or so of the most heterogeneous individuals ever known to compose a class at this institution. Hailing from many parts of the empire, they were unmatched in appearance, different in expectations, education and ideals, but identical in that the blank expression borne by all denoting mild amazement at their new heritage. They owned the residence, they were the whole school! The personalities of a few individuals, however, were outstanding, with the result that in a few days the class organized and the greenness began to wear off. W. Logan was elected president, M. Spencer, vice-president, and W. Brittain, secretary. Though their duties were not appalling, these men may pride themselves on having established lasting precedent in more ways than one. An athletic association soon grew up and has flourished since the day of its inception.

Thanksto no residence committee and the genial aid of the faculty who joined in all games, the year passed pleasantly and fast, the only shadow being

the death of one of the most industrious students. Barry King passed away after a short illness. The funeral service was read in the Assembly Hall, amid many floral tributes, and the whole college joined in the procession. It was a solemn event.

About half of the students returned the next autumn to begin their second year. The presence of a freshman class greatly stimulated inter-year spirit and set things moving more keenly than before. The Athletic Association held the first field day. Class '12 won the majority of events. The Seniors, however, showed their ability to work together by winning the relay race, an event in the winning of which they have continued to specialize ever since. A series of indoor baseball games was also arranged between the Recreation Club and the two classes. It was here, too, that the Seniors came to the fore and displayed their invincibility at the noble game of bat and ball. An inter-class debate was also held, but won by the freshmen. Working together and with the girls, the two



years published the cherished "Trifolium." The committee of the class during this eminently successful year was composed of M. Spencer, president; R. Summerby, vice-president, and F. H. Grindley, secretary-treasurer. Exams over, the "Aggies" united in ushering themselves out, and who can forget the blazing glories of that last night? Around an enormous fire on the campus. there danced and sang an animated mass of humanity till the moon rose high in the heavens. And the partings on the morrow—.

Of the forty originals composing Class '11, only twelve entered upon their third year. Happily, however, they were reinforced by worthy additions from Guelph and elsewhere, whose initiation, by the way, was a classic. Savage was elected president; Summerby, vice-president, and Buck, secretary-treasurer. The session was long and the course of study a decided change from that of the preceding years, pure science taking the place of all practical subjects. In spite of this, however, the Seniors won the relay race, indoor baseball series and the inter-year debates. Their motto:

"Our duty and a little more"

was certainly much in evidence. In that year also was the Macdonald College Magazine brought to light, Mr. Elwell being the editor. The class was unfortunate in losing both Dr. Robertson and Mrs. O'Hara, its honorary officers,

and also Prof. Arkell, the honorary president of the Tartan Literary Society. These people, though lost to sight, have been, and always will be, dear to the heart of Class '11. The close of the session, when the other years had gone, saw the united members of the pioneer class pass their examinations safely one and all.

This session the doings of Class '11 have been so well known and chronicled that we need scarcely mention them again. The class organization is as follows:—

President, Alfred Savage; Vice-President, William H. Brittain; Secretary-Treasurer, F. E. Buck; Committee-men, C. M. Williams and R. Summerby.

And now the Seniors with their usual victories plus the tug o'war are on the verge of leaving. The "old guard" is about to pass away. It is not every class that can win things the way they have done, and only one in the history of an institution that can be the pioneer within and without. The members of Class '11, having lived together and been intimately associated for their whole college course, constitute more a fraternity than any other organization, and have formed some life-long friendships. United in hopes and aspirations as they have often been in song, we need scarcely say they will also be in class spirit though they scatter to the corners of the earth, "till the locusts devour the sow thistles and the bacteria cease to browse on the alfalfa."

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## Personal Accounts of the Seniors.

G. W. WOOD.—Gordon W. Wood, born and brought up near Lachute, is without doubt the keenest live stock man we have. From an early age he has been interested in and successful with good Ayrshires. To-day he is the efficient president of the Live



Stock Club. All his class teams have been the better for his playing and ability to pull. We congratulate the Animal Option on his modest presence. You're all right, Gordon.

J. M. LECLAIR.—Leclair passed his early years in Quebec. He spent three years at the Ontario Agricultural College,



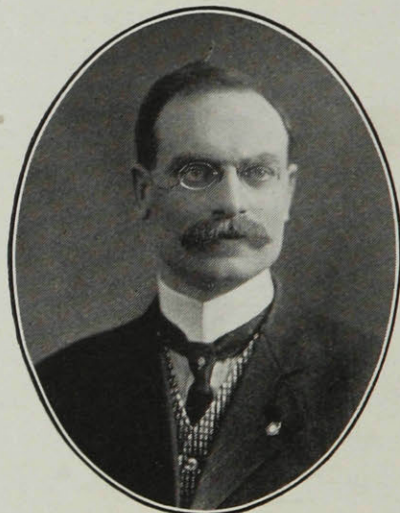
afterwards being employed for some time by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. He entered Class '11 in its senior year.

Leclair is one of our budding Animal Husbandry specialists. We wish him every success.

F. E. BUCK.—Frank E. Buck, better known as "Bacchus," for reasons we will never divulge, was born in Colchester, England, some time after the place had been abandoned by the Roman legions. His early education was received at his native place, and further continued at Cornell University.

He entered Class '11 in its Sophomore year. His ability in many directions soon brought him into prominence, and he was chosen first Business Manager of the Trifolium.

In the third year, "Bacchus" was President of the Y. M. C. A., Secretary-



Treasurer of the year, and Associate Editor and Business Manager of the College Magazine; in the fourth year, President of the Macdonald Horticultural Club, Vice-President of the Tartan Literary Society, Vice-President of the Y. M. C. A. and Secretary-Treasurer of the year. He specializes in Horticulture, and intends following the profession of Landscape Gardening. His well-known ability in this direction ensures him every success.

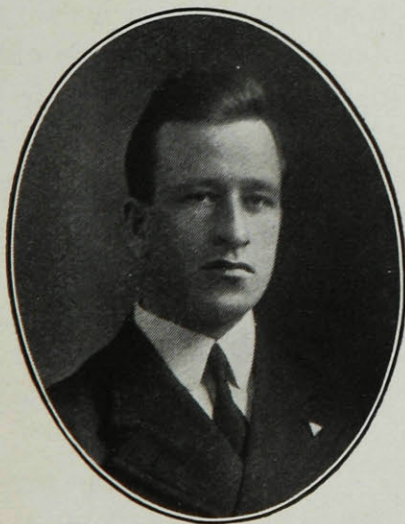
For his never-failing good nature and his argumentative propensities "Bacchus" will be long remembered by his class-mates.



W. J. REID.—W. J. Reid, otherwise "Bristles," joined his class in 1909, having taken his associate diploma at Guelph. To our ranks he has been a welcome addition and has done much good work. He is occupied with the class literary society and the Animal Husbandry Club, and, in addition, stands



as chairman of the Residence Committee. Just to demonstrate, too, he won the public speaking contest this year. Goodstuff, Bristles. And when it comes to dairy matters, he stands alone. Here's to your jolly good health, Bill. Bristles comes from Reid's Mills, Ont.



R. SUMMERBY.—Robert Summerby, or "Big Bob," frolicsome and serene, with a fine manly character, will always be remembered as the star baseball pitcher of his time. But sport by no means occupied all of Bob's time.

Many other features of college life claimed his attention, and he filled with conspicuous success many positions. He was elected captain of the College baseball team; manager of the College rink; secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; vice-president of the year and member of the Athletic Committee for 1908-09. In the following year he was elected chairman of the Residence Committee; vice-president of the year; captain of the baseball team and member of the Y. M. C. A. Committee. During his senior year he served on several committees, including the Tartan Literary Society and Athletic Association, and also pitched for the College baseball team. He specializes in Cereal Husbandry and is one of the best all-round men of his year. Bob is destined to bring renown to this province. He was born near Lachute, Que.



W. H. BRITTAIN.—Wm. H. Brittain, who in the eyes of his classmates stands as oratory personified, came to us from the lower provinces. Born in Woodstock, N. B., Bill probably early evinced this outstanding characteristic, to which he has since added a passionate interest in biological phenomena. In his first year he acted as class secretary-treasurer, the following term saw him on the committee of the Tartan Literary Society, of which he has been the president dur-



ing his two senior years. The social columns of the Magazine have also depended on him. To-day he is the vice-president of Class '11.

No class debating team ever dared to take the field without his voluminous voice, which together with the ability that invariably gets him to the head of his year, makes a combination hard to outclass.

Biology, in general, and entomology more particularly, hold the major part of his attention, and in these subjects he is specializing. We'll hear of him anon. Just wait.

ERNEST RHOADES.—Ernest Rhoades, the class musician, hails from the old cathedral town of Lincoln, England, where he received his musical and general education.

His artistic and musical ability has constantly been called into requisition. He served on the Trifolium as year



representative in 1908 and was Poultry Editor of the College Magazine in 1909-10. During his junior and senior years he filled the position of secretary-Treasurer of the Tartan Literary Society.

Throughout his entire course he has shown a decided predilection for the society of the fair sex, and by this time

should be quite expert in the composition of belles lettres.

He is an authority on all poultry matters and specializes in Animal Husbandry.

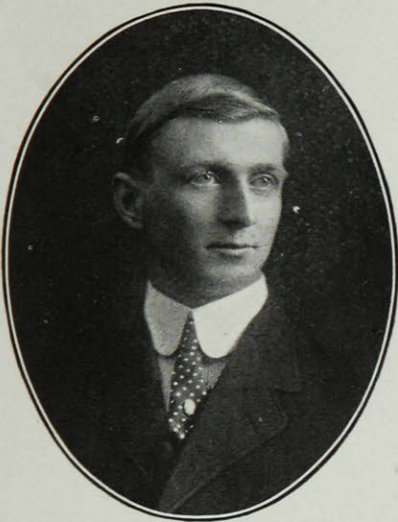


CHARLES M. WILLIAMS.—Charles M. Williams is another of the New Brunswick quartette. He is of unperturbed and affable character. Always known as "Charlie," he will have his name recorded on the scroll of fame of class '11 as one of the two men in the year who throughout the college course roomed together. From his Sophomore year he has shown that this characteristic "loyalty to friends" is a hallmark of his character, and in spite of a decidedly reserved nature this loyalty has extended just a little beyond his classmates.

He has filled several important positions, and was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Tartan Literary Society and Secretary of the Residence Committee in 1909-10; Business Manager of the College Magazine in 1910, and member of the year Committee during his Senior year. As an enthusiastic baseball player he made some splendid catches on the class champion team. He specializes in Horticulture.



F. S. GRISDALE.—Lieut. F. S. Grisdale, 17th Royal Canadian Hussars, entered Macdonald with the old originals in 1907. From the first he has been concerned with his class and college organizations. In 1908 he captained Class '11 baseball team to victory, and also proved his ability as a sprinter,



winning the 100 and 220 yard trophies. The class literary society and athletic committee have also found room for his efforts. Grisdale has made a name for himself as a stock judge and when he leaves us we expect to hear from him in this connection. He is a native of this province, having been born at Ste. Marthe.

C. SWEET.—Carl Sweet, or more familiarly "Prof," startled the world in

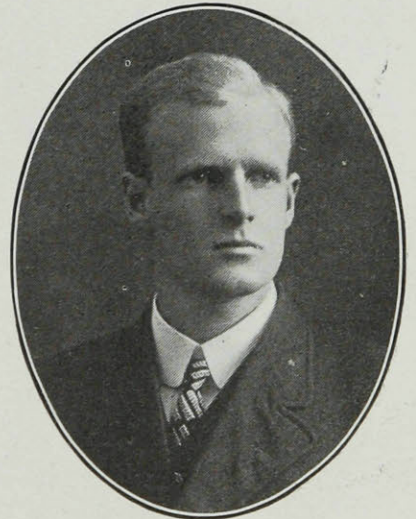


general and North Sutton in particular by his first appearance in the early eighties. Of course, he has become tamer

now, but the ability is still there. Leaving his native town, he too became one of the originals. The College Y. M. C. A. and football team have emphasized two sides of him. He captained the College baseball team to more than one victory this year, too. Nor has the Tartan Literary Society been without his aid. "Prof." is enthusiastically connected with dairy and live stock interests and will probably startle things again when he is turned loose.

C. M. SPENCER.—Martyn Spencer, a brawny, fair-haired New Zealander, and one of the famous "twins," is an outstanding member of the "old guard." During the first year, he was Vice-President of his class, and in the following session was elected President, during which term of office he also acted as Secretary to the Athletic Association.

In 1909-10, he continued his Athletic career by filling the Chair of that Asso-

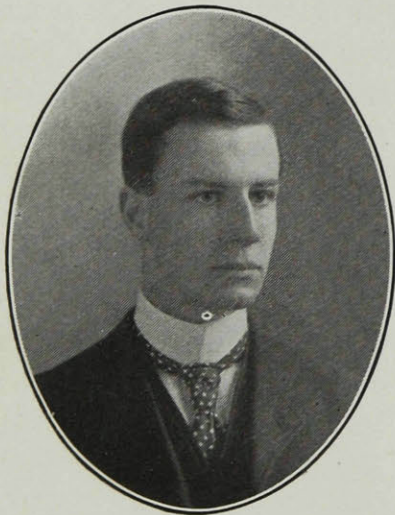


ciation to the utmost satisfaction of all. In fact, "Spence" has done more for this Association than anyone else, having always been associated with it. The class baseball and tug-of-war teams, too, have felt his well directed exertions, as has also the Rink Committee. His war-whoop is famous. He is an expert photographer, as readers of this publication well know, and specializes in the Horticulture option.

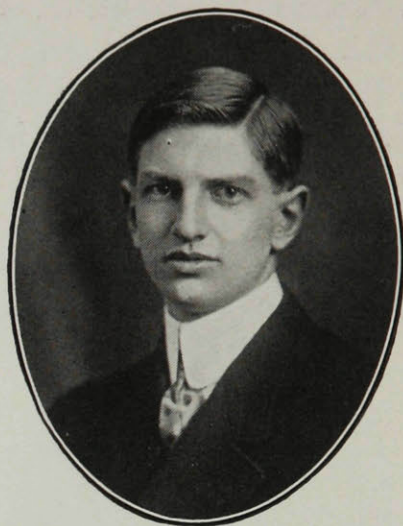


ALFRED SAVAGE.—Alfred Savage, Montreal, Quebec. Alf's College life has had two epochs,—the first when, under the power of an irrepressible nature, he sought renown for his College along Dick Turpin lines, and thenceforth incurred the ban of the Faculty. A feature of this period was his famous squeal, delivered at sundry times and only slightly outclassed by his "twin's" special long-distance war-whoop.

The second period began when Alf. was elected President of his year for 1909-10. Positions like this which came to him because of conspicuous ability tended to round out a naturally fine character. From henceforth the squeal



was doomed but not forgotten, and Alf. stood out as the "first student" of the College. In 1910 he was re-elected as President of the Senior year. The other positions which he held during his course were,—President of the Athletic Association, 1907, Treasurer of the Athletic Association, 1909-10, Assistant Editor of the College Magazine, 1910, Member of the Year Committee, 1907-8, represented the year in inter-class debate, and played with good effect on all of the class and many of the College teams. He holds a brilliant record as a student and specializes in Animal Husbandry.



FRED. H. GRINDLEY.—Fred. H. Grindley, otherwise known as "Sliver" for very obvious reasons, was born in Massawippi, Quebec, in 1889. After spending a few years in a private school in Lennoxville he migrated to England and continued his education in numerous public schools and business colleges. In 1907 he again returned to Canada, and entering Macdonald College became one of its pioneers. The thoroughness of his early training was manifested while his Freshman year was still in its infancy. Entering upon his second year, he became secretary-treasurer of his class, and laid the foundations of a "soccer" football team, of which he became the captain in his Junior year. In this year he was also vice-president of the Tartan Literary and Debating Society, and his wit and keen sense of humour obtained for him the position of Joke Editor of the College Magazine. In this year he represented his class against the Freshmen in the inter-class debates. He was a member of the class relay and baseball teams in both his third and fourth years.

In his fourth year he was re-elected captain of the football team, vice-president of the Intermediate Football League, and Advertising Manager of the College Magazine. In this year



he gained his position on the College Baseball team.

A capable horticulturist, he is well fitted for his position as secretary-treasurer of the Horticultural Club.

Here's to all of you, Sliver!

R. INNES.—From Coldbrook, N. S. comes our worthy friend Bob Innes, with graduation diploma from Halifax Academy, an Associate diploma from the O. A. C., and as a qualified captain of the 68th King's County Regiment, N. S. He joined the ranks of Class '11 in the autumn of 1909.

Since then Bob has shown his College spirit in many organizations. In 1909-10 he was Athletic Editor of the College Magazine, also serving on the Athletic



Association Executive, while on the Class baseball team, he has held a winning position since we first knew him. Born in the Annapolis Valley, the love for Horticulture led him to specialize in that option. Already he has shown his ability in serving on the executive of the first Horticultural Club, and judging from his evident prudence and tactfulness we will hear from him in future years.



ERNEST M. STRAIGHT.—New Brunswick has the honor of producing another member of this class—Ernest Straight. His education was accomplished at Cambridge, his native place, and at the Provincial Normal School. After following the teaching profession for some time he settled down to farming, finally attending the O. A. C. for three years, joining Class '11 in their senior year. Since his arrival, Straight has been prominent in Horticultural circles and gained for himself a reputation as an earnest student and a hard worker. He enjoys the distinction of being the only married man in the class.



R. P. GORHAM.—R. P. Gorham, born at Grey's Mills, N. B., and entering Macdonald College in 1907, soon established for himself a reputation of being



the most industrious and persevering member of the year. Since its inception, he has been a most valued member of the Residence Committee. He has shown considerable creative genius in writing short stories for the College Magazine, and his tenacity on the tug-of-war rope was highly instrumental in winning the coveted trophy.

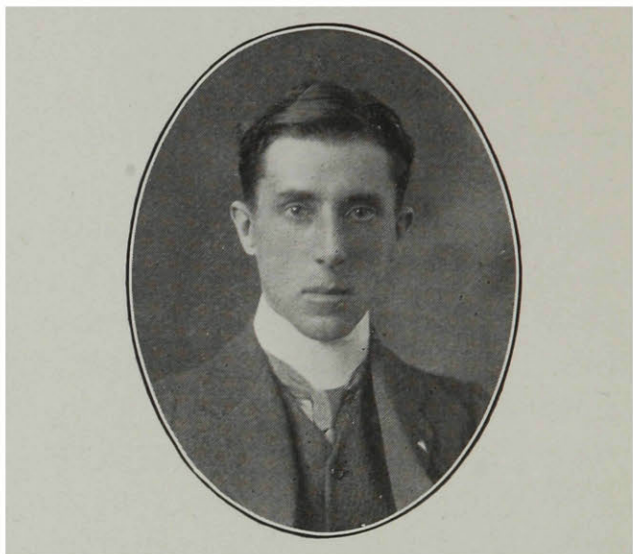
He was elected first President of the Macdonald College Bee Club. He specializes in Horticulture, in which he has had considerable practical experience, and his classmates expect great things from him in this department.

R. W. D. ELWELL.—Bob Elwell hails from Weston-Super-Mare, England. He is an M. A. from Oxford University and followed the teaching profession previous to his advent at Macdonald in the fall of 1908.

His literary ability immediately won for him the editorship of the Trifolium. In his second year he was president of the Class '12 Literary Society, repre-

sented his year in the inter-class debates, and filled the position of editor-in-chief of the College Magazine with conspicuous success.

In the fall of 1910 he entered the sacred ranks of Class '11 and edited the



first two numbers of the College Magazine.

His mournful demeanour has made him a marked favourite with our friends across the campus.

He specializes in Horticulture.

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## Holidays in the Land of the Codfish.

By C. M. SPENCER, Ag. '11.



WHO is there when he hears or reads of the cod fish does not instinctively think of Newfoundland? And right it is that he should, if he has any knowledge of British history; for has not this same Newfoundland, on account of its famed codfish, been the cause of so much national wrangling ever since its discovery by John Cabot in 1497? Why, the time is not so very far back when the fishermen of the French and English tongues used to demonstrate their friendly feelings by practising shooting at each other while on the fishing grounds. Last year even, as you all know, the rights of fishing off the coast of Newfoundland was a matter of settlement before the Hague Tribunal.

But so much for the important codfish. Newfoundland has other attractions as well.

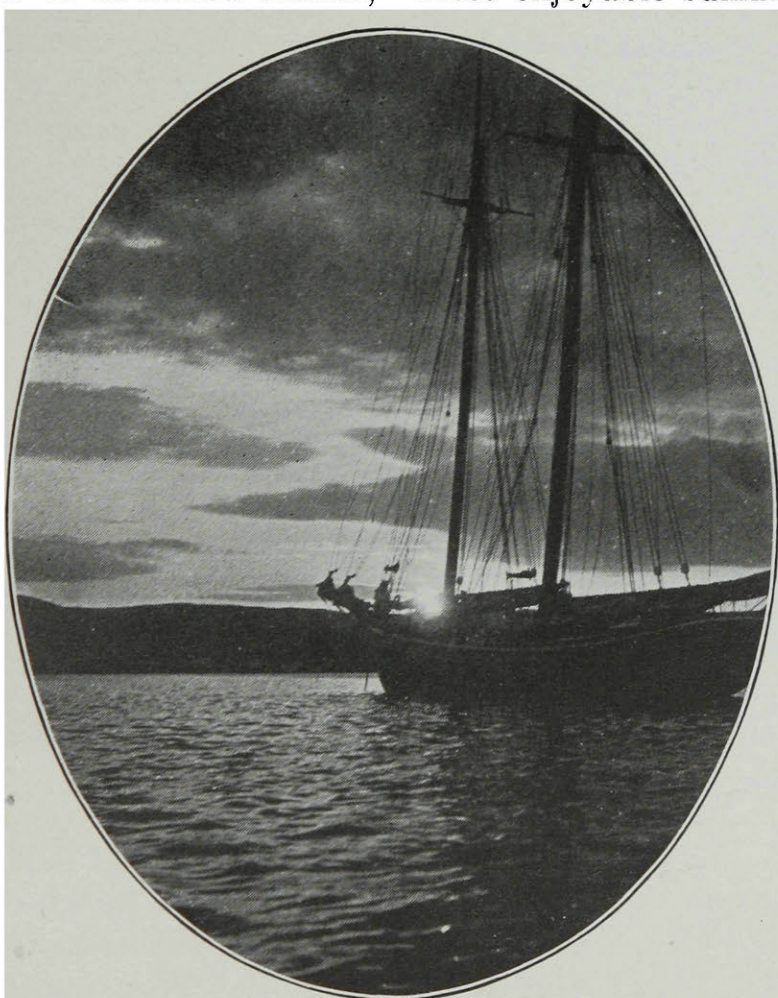
To all those having an inborn love for the rolling ocean with its many and ceaselessly changing moods, for a grim

and iron bound coast with towering tempest rent and ice battered cliffs, there is no coast that will give them better satisfaction than that of Newfoundland or the lone bleak Labrador.

It has been the good fortune of the writer to have been able to spend two most enjoyable summers on the North

Newfoundland coast, and never upon returning studies in the fall have I felt more refreshed and invigorated in mind and body than after those same summers.

The place of my abode was St. Anthony, the headquarters of the Labrador Medical Mission, which Dr. Grenfell has by self-denial and whole souled enthusiasm caused to be so well known throughout the length



EVENING LIGHTS IN ST. ANTHONY HARBOUR.

and breadth of North America.

Every summer, to work in the several branches of Mission work, he has a number of volunteer college students, and a great time they all have.

My prime intent in going to St. Anthony was to help out in growing

what few domesticated plants will grow in that raw, unfriendly climate.

But my work was not altogether confined to the land. Quite frequently volunteer students would be pressed into service upon one or other of the Mission schooners which sailed throughout the summer distributing supplies to the co-operative stores of the Mission, collecting fish from them to be marketed, or else carrying lumber and firewood for St. Anthony.

Perhaps a short description of such a trip as going down from St. Anthony to the Roderickton Mills after a load of lumber, might be of interest to the readers.

The Mills were situated at the bottom of Canada Bay, some fifty miles distant. Sailing with me were two other students of the names of Hellier and Johnstone, and among us we managed to collect very fairly complete outfits, for which we were more than glad before we got back. This done we betook ourselves to bed, for the custom among schooner men, providing the wind is fair, is to make as early a start as possible in the morning. Sometimes the earliness is anything but comfortable when the morning happens to be cold and raw, which is most often the case.

Scarcely do you seem to have got to sleep than you are wakened by the gentle hand of the skipper who sings out:—"Git up, sir! Wind's fair in the bay and we must be sailing right off." So up you get, dress, seize your kit and hasten to the pier, where you may or may not find your two companions, like yourself silent, shivering and blinking.

Outfits are piled into the boat awaiting us and we go after them. Then off we go, and in a few minutes are mechanically hoisting sail on board. Next, all hands

weigh anchor, and the skipper rushing to the wheel puts the boat into the wind. Remaining sail is then hoisted and soon phantom-like in the still gray dawn, we swiftly glide out of the harbour before the gentle morning breeze.

Everything on shore seems sound asleep; but no—this is a fisherman's country and the fisherman's day is no short one. As we glide along we see thin blue wreaths of smoke arising from many a small cottage chimney.

Out of the harbour we sail, round Fishing point, then shape our course for Canada Head at the entrance of Canada Bay, some forty miles clear sailing.

The sun is now up and thawing us out and dispersing our dreams.

Then from the forehatch way we hear the mate, Dick, calling us to have a mug-up. So down we clamber, and in a few minutes are drinking hot tea that would tan the toughest of hides, and gnawing hard tack that would delight the heart of a member of the Stone Age. Such is the 'Mug-up' of Newfoundland on board the schooner. In reference to the tea, I might say that the fishermen practice the strictest economy; that is, they get out all that is possible from the tea leaf. Such is the recipe: Put half handful of tea in teapot, fill with boiling water and set on the stove for at least 10 minutes before serving. When the meal is finished fill up again and set on stove for the accommodation of intermediate mug-ups. Next meal, add another half handful and continue simmering, and so on until there is no more room for the addition of fresh tea leaves, when the old ones are permitted to be thrown out.

The object of the mug-up is simply to take the edge off one's appetite, and since one is nearly always hungry



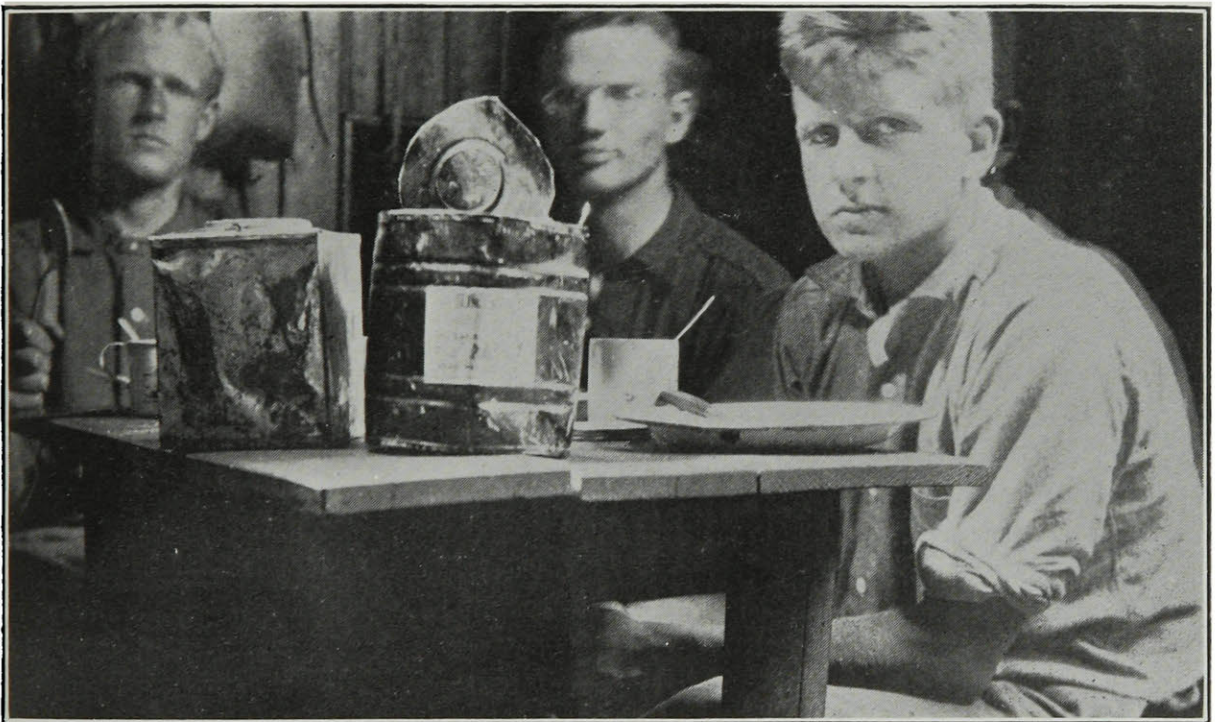
on board ship the number of mug-ups extra to meals may amount to 9 or 10 in the day.

Mug-up finished we clamber on deck and finding nothing needing to be done we make for the aft-cabin and set to work to prepare our living quarters. Bunks in the aft-cabin of a schooner are most coffin-like sleeping places. In the sides of the walls you see small openings and crawling through you find yourself in a 6 x 4 x 2 space. This is your bed. But you soon get accus-

purposed dish cloth. Sufficient it is to say, we knew certain hygienic principles had been violated. Since I had had previous experience in schooner cooking, I was installed as chef of the aft cabin, and my two companions as assistants, turn about.

This weighty business settled we go up on deck, and find a flat cabin all round, and the boat idly rocking on the long oily swell.

At sundown we are only off Crook Head, just 30 miles from St. Anthony.



BREAKFAST IN THE AFT CABIN, SCHOONER DARRYL.

The square can here used for sugar has been on the Peary North Pole Expedition, 1909.

tomed to the idea, and certainly they are very snug when everything is wet and disagreeable on deck. After due exploration, we three sit down and hold a short confab together. First we decide upon the policy of having our meals aft, and second that, as far as possible, we do our own cooking. Our cursory observations during our recent mug-up had warranted this action! But I will not go into the details of those observations concerning the eating utensils and the very popular and many

Since there are no prospects of further wind we put in for the night into Crook Harbour. At daybreak next day we proceed again on our journey down the coast. But we have not gone more than four miles when we are becalmed again and in a most awkward position, in shoal water, close in shore and with a nasty tumbling, choppy sea running inshore. Then we experience some little excitement, for the wind has not dropped many minutes before we discover ourselves to be quickly driving on the



rocks, and we quite helpless to prevent it. However, the skipper orders us students into the boat to try to keep her off a little. Have you ever tried to row a boat when moored to the shore? Well such we seemed to be doing that day. To move that schooner was like trying to move a rock, especially in the sea that ran, and in that clumsy old punt. There was none of your light skiffs with rowlocks and well shaped oars about that boat. For rowlocks we had the local thole pins and to these the oars were attached by rings of rope or cord called withes. Well, during the next half hour that outfit had a wonderful quantity of gratuitous blessings poured upon it. First the boat would balance on her bow, next on her stern, and between these motions we endeavour to get in a stroke. Frequently, when we are all braced for a good strong sweep, we find at the critical moment our blades left in mid air. The results following may be imagined. When we once more gain our seats, spluttering, sore and dripping, we start in again. However, after a few such preliminary antics we find that it is no use being in a rush, and at last get along enough to cause the tow line to taughthen, and often this taughtening would be enough to throw us from our seats unless we were ready for it. In the end, and very fortunately for us, some seven boats from the neighbouring grounds come to our rescue, hauling us almost from the rocks, for another five minutes would in all probability have seen us on them. They had been watching our manoeuvres and rather wondering why we were trying to land in such a place. Luckily they had enough curiosity to come to our aid.

That afternoon and night we lie to in

the near-by harbour of Buttytoo, and during the most of that time it rains and we sleep after our past exertions.

Next morning we make a fresh start although the wind is very light, and when at length we do get out of harbour we find only a flat calm. However, there are occasional puffs and we slowly drift along, till shortly after noon we are at last at the entrance of Canada Bay. Here, thank goodness, we get a good breeze, and although it is contrary, it is most welcome, for at least we move at a respectable pace on the tacks, beating up.

While thus beating up, it is up to me to cook the evening meal. And as is always the case under such circumstances, cooking requires much engineering and athletic skill.

First, the stove has to be prevented from sliding round on the floor. This requires the placing of props or wire guys in such places as will receive the strain during the various motions of the schooner. In the second place it is very necessary to secure your pots to the top of the stove, for they are particularly susceptible to sudden motions and readily part with their contents—quite frequently in the direction of the cook.

But it is training that makes perfect, and it is wonderful what sea cooks can turn out under certain circumstances.

Just about tea time we hove in sight of the busy little Roderickton mills, and soon we have anchored and are warped into the pier, when all jump ashore to stretch our legs.

After tea we work for a short while preparing the schooner for loading lumber on the morrow, and then turn in to sleep a good night's sleep, to be ready with the best of our energies. Next day we work with the lumber and by evening have the hold packed full

and stanchions built for a deck load. The following day we continue loading till by dinner time we have a full deck load and look like a veritable floating lumber pile. After dinner we fit the schooner up for sailing home. This has to be done very carefully for there is no saying what weather we may run into with our load.

By three, however, everything is ready and a stiff head wind blowing. But with double reefed sail we start away and shortly are beating out of the bay, a distance of nine miles, with beautiful wooded shores. At sundown we pass Canada Head, and as there is a favourable breeze, though light, we decide to sail all night.

The night is perfect in every way. Above, the sky is a clear dark steely blue, out of which shine with unexcelled glory hosts of stars. Away off to sea, just rising above the horizon, is the full moon casting upon the sleepy heaving ocean intervening, a long silvery streak. Shorewards, sharply silhouetted against the sky are the rugged tops of the high cliffs and bluffs, black as ebony except for the long white line of surf at the base, where the ocean rollers ceaselessly pound themselves upon the rocks. So the night remains throughout, and to

one who experienced it, it will not be forgotten quickly, for such nights upon the water are rare in the experiences of the ordinary individual. Early in the morning we round Fishing point head and shortly after are moored to the Mission pier, when, after a good wash and brush up, we appear at a civilized breakfast—having been away for just 6 days.

In closing I might say that one question nearly every one who spends a summer at St. Anthony asks, is : "What did the people do before the Mission located there?" Truly they had the grim side of life. Anyone that chanced to get a serious illness simply had to die. Accidents would happen which either resulted in death or being crippled for life. No doubt the lives saved by the Mission amount now into thousands.

But besides actual medical aid the Mission has many other admirable schemes for helping the people. There are lumber mills, loom rooms, machine and carpenter shops, and co-operative stores, all of which give work to the people. The policy of the Mission is not to pauperize the people but to give them a chance to earn a livelihood outside of the precarious one gained by fishing.

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## The O. A. C. Trip.



RAILWAY sleeping berth is by no means the most comfortable bed, an "Upper" is the worst kind, and when shared with a restless man with a bad temper and bulky physique, two suit cases and a cold draught, the situation becomes what a profane man would call unpleasant. My partner evidently dreamt that he was playing baseball against the O.A.C., and not being much good

officially greeted by Mr. McAleer, the President of the O.A.C. Athletic Association, and throughout our whole stay he acted in the most enthusiastic and tactful way as "Room Finder," "Introducer to Pretty Girls," "Keeper out of Trouble" and generally as our "Guide, Philosopher and Friend."

Our rooms in the College building had thoughtfully been arranged in one corridor and we soon learnt to find our way about—which means from



THE MACDONALD ATHLETES.

at the game, he struck out several times. In spite of such experiences on the journey it was an enthusiastic crowd that fell off the train at Guelph, on Friday morning, March 17th; and it was certainly an enthusiastic welcome that they got. From the ribbons and pennants so much in evidence, one would have thought that Green and Gold were the colours of the O.A.C. instead of Black and Red. We were

our rooms to the dining hall. The rooms are, of course, older than the ones here, they are also smaller; the furniture is limited to the same bare necessities, though the chairs have arms and the beds are high enough to admit a trunk underneath—an advantage more than counteracted by the additional momentum gained when "dumped." The dining room is also much smaller than our own; there, of course, the men

dine alone, and it seemed strange to the members of our party to eat their potatoes without the innocent prattle which usually accompanies them, and to have their neighbours pass the salt without the bashful and self-depreciating smile which is apparently so necessary. However, the change was not unpleasant for a little while, except in the case of a few sensitive and lofty spirits who paused in their mastication to think of Her, who couldn't understand the pleasure of even three helpings of pumpkin pie compared with the prattle and who seeing the salmon sighed for the smiles.

They were the exception, however, and the rest of us carry away the pleasantest memories of those meals and also a large amount of tissue induced thereby. The gratitude of us all is due to Mrs. Cunningham, the matron of the Residence, who stood "*In Loco Matris*" to us during our stay.

An account of the three games played will be found in another part of this Magazine, and suffice to say that on Friday afternoon we played a better team at basket ball and, therefore, lost. It was a sporting game all through and we met five good fellows on the floor, who made our noses bleed in the friendly yet vigorous way we like to have it done, and all of whom played the game in that friendly yet vigorous way I like to see it played.

To the delightful inmates of Macdonald Hall I attribute the fact that we won the next two games; for though a little disappointed and discouraged when we started over to that Friday evening Promenade, we returned from it like giants refreshed, and after a good night's sleep felt capable of performing miracles. It was a great success in every way, and I think that it was largely from the example set by the

Students of the O.A.C. in obtaining the privilege of dancing, and the pleasure we derived from their success, that the movement was initiated at Macdonald College which has at last gained for us that harmless and delightful pastime.

Saturday morning produced the most exciting game of the three, and we six unfortunates on the "bleachers" would have cheered wildly when our team finished one goal ahead—except that our voices were already noiseless through the effort to drown the gentle whispers coming from the throats of two hundred husky rooters with slightly opposing views.

The position of one game all, was changed in our favour on Saturday afternoon, when we won an exciting baseball game and so gained the rubber.

One of the kindnesses we appreciated most was the action of Mr. Heurtly and the other members of the Cosmopolitan Club in making us Honorary Members of that pleasant institution during our stay. This club has a comfortable little house of its own, situated about half way between the College and the town. They gave us an opportunity which we could not otherwise have got of seeing something of the social life of the College and also introduced us to President Creelman, who soon became as popular amongst us as he obviously is amongst his own students.

Saturday evening saw the departure of most of our little band, but it was my good fortune to be able to stay over Sunday and to see a good deal of the great institution of which we have heard so much. On Saturday night, a Mock Parliament was held in Massey Hall—which corresponds to our Assembly Hall—under the auspices of the Union Literary Society. This society is a very successful one though not more so than

our own, but owing to the fact that each student is required to pay a dollar to its upkeep, it is enabled to carry out a more ambitious programme and is not hampered by lack of funds. A talk with its President brought forth the fact, among others, that they would welcome our suggestion that a debating team should be included among the yearly contests, and we sincerely hope to see this idea realized next year. The President of the Y. M. C. A. also told me of many things which might well be introduced into our own social life, but here again they have a great financial advantage over us, for each student contributes a dollar for the running of the Association. My round of information gathering was finished by a long interview with those responsible for the O.A.C. Review. The comparison of conditions was not to our advantage. Their office is a large well furnished room in the middle of the main building, convenient for all,

and containing a paid stenographer and ample accommodation for all the Magazine affairs.

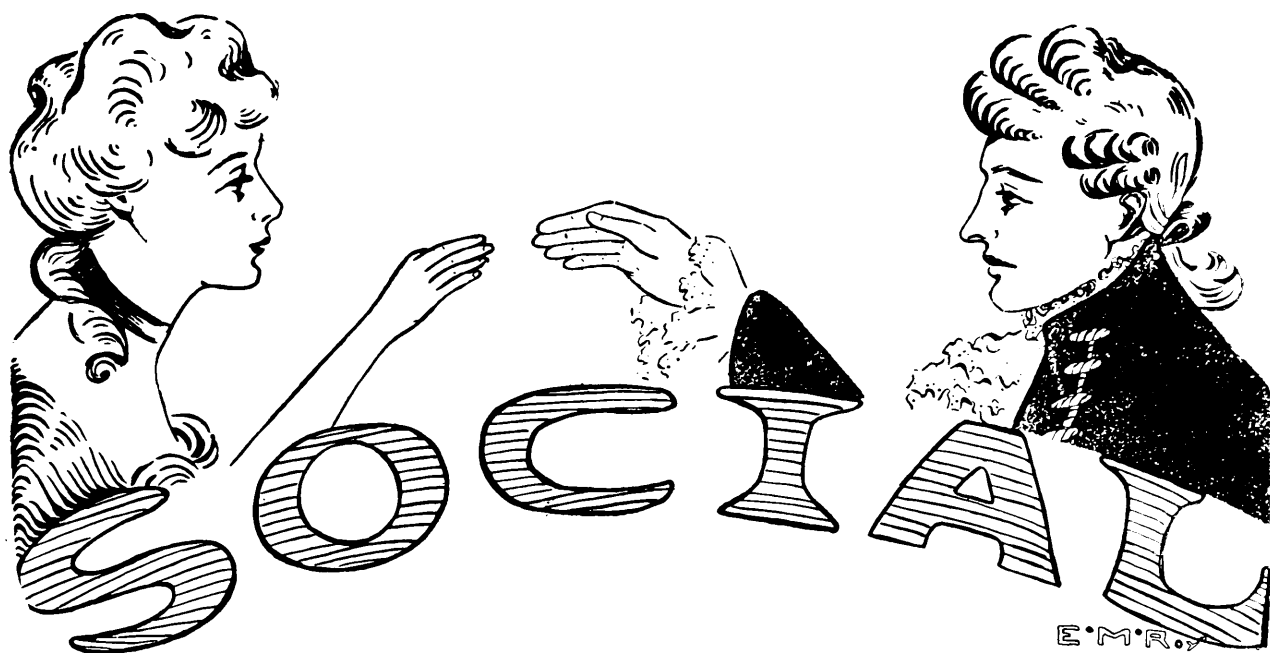
The trip has been, and will be, of immense advantage to those who actually took part in it and also to those who did not, and the least of the benefits were the mere games that were played. We have a big handicap to make up in point of view of time, and in most respects we have already reached the high level which the O.A.C. has gained, and now it is for us to see that such improvements as that visit suggested are put into effect without loss of time.

There is one phase at least in which the O.A.C. cannot be surpassed and that is in the hospitality and good sportsmanship with which they welcomed their guests; but we assure them that when they visit us next year they will receive a greeting no less hearty and sincere than that they extended to the representatives of Macdonald College.

R. S. K., AG. '12.

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### THE MASQUERADE.

It was Friday, Feb. 24, and all through the College there was a feeling of something unusual in the air, a feeling of excitement and tension, as if Old Gravity was somehow relaxing his downward pull just a little and people wanted to take advantage of the opportunity and jump a little bit higher than usual. It was very noticeable in the dining room at tea-time. People came hurrying in to tea to eat a few hasty mouthfuls and rush out again as if a whole set of exams depended on their efforts during the next hour. Exams! Nothing was farther from their thoughts. The excitement was all about the Masquerade, and each one wished to make him or herself beautiful—or the opposite; for the annual Bal Masque at Macdonald has taken its place in the hearts of all the students as the chief social event of the season.

For the men in residence it affords an opportunity to repay in some small measure the many social kindnesses received during the year from the Faculty, girl students and friends. It is also an opportunity to enjoy what

somebody has said is one of the best pleasures of life, the meeting of old friends—and also new friends, the Macdonald students add. This year they have had not only the opportunity and pleasure of welcoming old friends, in the presidents of former classes, but many new friends as well, in the representatives from sister colleges.

The first ball at Macdonald was a success and each succeeding one has been better than the last, that of 1911 standing ahead as "Best Yet." No work was too hard nor trouble too great for the boys who this year had the difficult task of making the event better than before. The members of the entertainment, decoration and refreshment committees worked early and late and now have that best of all rewards—the knowledge that their work was well done.

When the guests began to arrive at 8.00 o'clock they found the Men's Gymnasium changed almost to a fairyland by bunting, streamers, pennants and half hidden lights. At the entrance they were received by Miss Macmillan, Superintendent of the Residence, Prof.

Barton and Mr. Alf. Savage, representing the students.

The formal programme of the evening opened at 8.30 by the Grand March, in which, led by Miss Macmillan and Mr. Savage, more than five hundred masked and differently dressed people took part. Afterwards followed waltz, two-step, gavotte, and, of course, Macdonald's famous moonlight dances.

The costumes were more varied and, if possible, more artistic than in previous

in the corner Uncle Sam making love to Queen Elizabeth. Here comes a Pilgrim Father with the Queen of Hearts. Friend, thee shouldst beware. Look over in the corner—Mary and her Lamb attended by a Cavalier. He's an Aggie, and is, of course, studying the Lamb. Look, a monk and sunflower girl dancing together, while Death fumes in a corner—disgusted that everyone should be so happy.

After six dances, the supper parade



A FEW MASQUERADERS

years, and gave the judges a hard task to pick out the prize-winners. Looking down from the gallery, a wonderful ever-changing picture of people in every imaginable costume—ancient, modern, fancy and native—presented itself. A picture not to be forgotten! Look, there is a king in robe and crown, chattering with an Indian maid, and a Chinaman is showering attentions on Dolly Varden. What a world of contrast it is. See the white-winged angel dancing with a red devil and down here

was formed, and led by Dr. Harrison and Miss Macmillan, proceeded to the dining room where refreshments were served, men of all nations and ranks acting as waiters. Even a British Admiral was seen carrying a tray! After refreshments Dr. Harrison announced the names of the prize-winners in the costume competition and Mrs. Harrison presented the prizes. Miss Hope Black as an Indian maid, and Mr. A. C. Gorham, as a suffragette, were the lucky winners.

Everybody now returned to the Gym. where dancing was resumed and continued until the small hours of morning, when Auld Lang Syne and God Save the King brought to a close the fourth annual Bal Masque at Macdonald.

R. P. G., Ag. '11

## LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE.

### OFFICERS.

Président Honoraire... Mlle Biéler.  
1er Vice-Président Honoraire. Mlle Craig.  
2nd Vice-Président Honoraire,

Dr. Macfarlane.

Président... Mr F. Narc. Savoie.  
1er Vice-Président... Mr Jules Simard.  
2nd Vice-Président... Mlle A. Boy.  
Secrétaire-Trésorier... Mr W. Dreher.

Membres du Comité {  
Mr Emile Lods.  
Mlle C. Larivière.  
Mr J. M. Leclerc.  
Mlle R. Poulin.

De toutes les sociétés existantes au Collège Macdonald, la "Société française" est la seule qui, dans sa sphère d'action, occupe une place absolument à part. Ce caractère distinctif provient de ce que, dans cette société, on ne parle, on ne chante et on ne pense même qu'en français. Le but proposé est donc de cultiver, d'approfondir davantage notre belle langue; de nous familiariser avec elle tant dans l'étude et la compréhension des maîtres de la littérature française que dans l'usage qu'il nous en faut faire dans nos écrits et nos discours. De plus, comme nous sommes anxieux de répandre la pratique du français, parmi nos camarades de langue anglaise, au Collège, nous admettons, à nos réunions hebdomadaires du mercredi soir, tous les élèves désireux d'apprendre notre langue et de la pratiquer. Enfin, nous avons eu la permission d'admettre, comme membres de notre société, les jeunes filles de

l'Ecole Normale et de l'Ecole Ménagère. Cette coopération d'étudiants, représentant les trois cours donnés au Collège, nous a permis d'étendre notre champ d'action et de jouir, tout en travaillant, de soirées aussi agréables qu'utiles.

Je ne puis passer ici sous silence l'intérêt que nous portent nos officiers honoraires et nos amis de la Faculté. C'est ainsi que, par leur entremise, nous avons eu le plaisir de tenir une séance spéciale de notre société dans la bâtisse de la Faculté. Le programme arrangé pour la circonstance consistait en chansons françaises, récitations, musique et représentation d'une petite comédie que nos jeunes amis de l'Ecole primaire avaient bien voulu répéter pour nous.

Mais ce qui a mis le plus en vedette le travail que nous avons fait dans notre société, c'est la séance dramatique et musicale que nous avons donnée en public dans la salle d'assemblée du Collège, le 22 mars dernier.

Nous avons, en effet, depuis longtemps l'idée de représenter, au Collège, une comédie en français. Après bien des contrariétés aussi imprévues que difficiles à éluder, nous avons réussi à jouer, si non au complet, du moins en partie, la comédie de Labiche et Martin, intitulée: "La poudre aux yeux."

Il est inutile de mentionner ici la valeur littéraire et pratique de cette pièce. Tous ceux qui l'ont lue, ou entendu jouer, ont pu en apprécier le style et la conception parfaite. L'auteur y a mis, comme dans toutes ses œuvres, cette note fine et délicate, qui ne fait pas rire aux éclats, mais qui satisfait l'esprit de l'auditeur attentif et fait naître sur ses lèvres le sourire intelligent d'une répartie spirituelle.

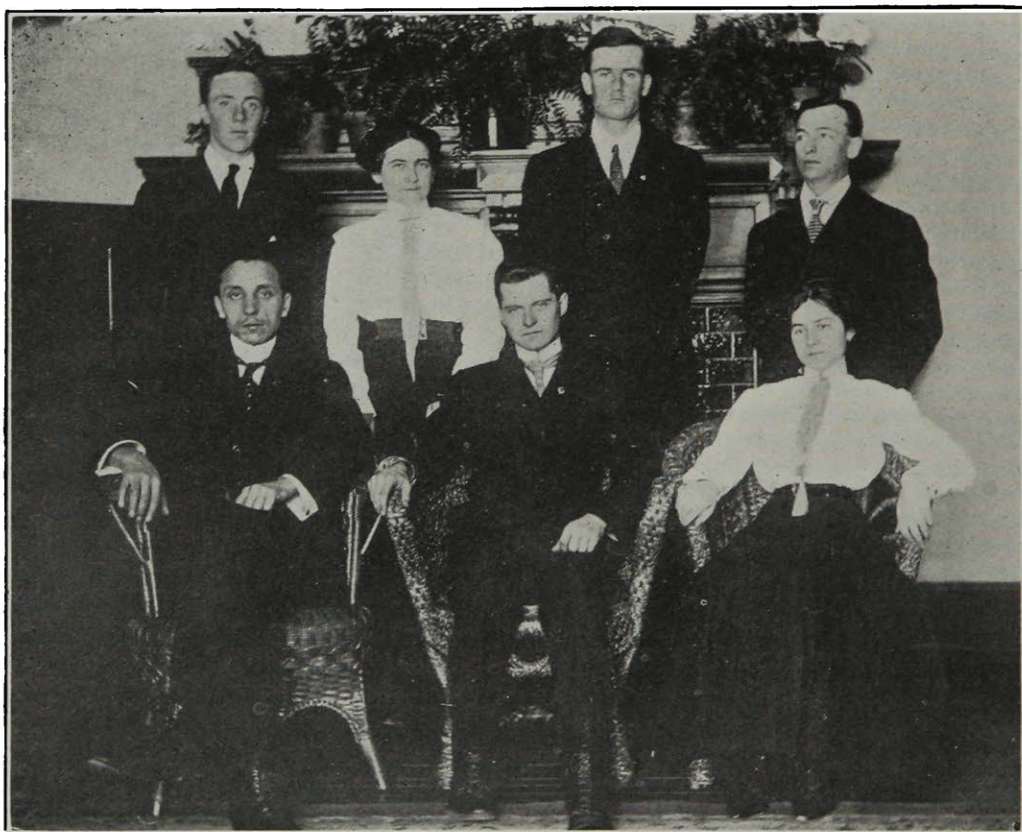
Malgré toutes les difficultés assumées par l'entreprise d'une telle comédie, nous avons réussi à donner à nos audi-



teurs une idée assez réelle de l'interprétation pour leur en faire comprendre le sens propre. Considérant le trouble que nous avons éprouvé dans la préparation de cette comédie, et le temps limité que nous avons pu y consacrer, nous avons lieu d'être satisfaits du résultat obtenu. Il est vrai aussi que le concours généreux de nos amis, joint à l'attention toute particulière de l'audience sympathique que nous avons, a contribué beaucoup au succès inat-

réussi à attirer l'attention de nos camarades sur notre travail et à créer un mouvement en faveur du français dans le Collège.

Nous voulons plus que cela, cependant. Notre regretté principal, le Dr Robertson, avait l'habitude de nous dire: "Si vous voulez qu'une jeune intelligence se développe bien et fournisse la somme de travail dont elle est capable, donnez-lui les moyens de faire valoir les facultés que la nature lui a données; mettez à sa



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE

tendu de notre soirée. Pour compléter, les chants de "Vive la Canadienne" et de "Dieu sauve le roi" en français, rendus par les acteurs de la pièce, sont venus ajouter à cette séance une note toute particulière d'originalité et de bon goût français.

C'est ainsi que s'est terminé notre travail de cette année. Certes, notre tâche n'est pas finie, car il nous reste beaucoup à faire; mais nous avons

disposition les matériaux propres à former son jugement et à faire naître en elle les idées vraies et les principes fondés, qui seront le guide de toute sa vie . . . "

Eh! bien, c'est ce que nous désirons, nous tous, étudiants et étudiantes, parlant français et membres actifs de la "Société française," je veux dire les moyens et les avantages de répandre ici, dans ce Collège, la pratique du



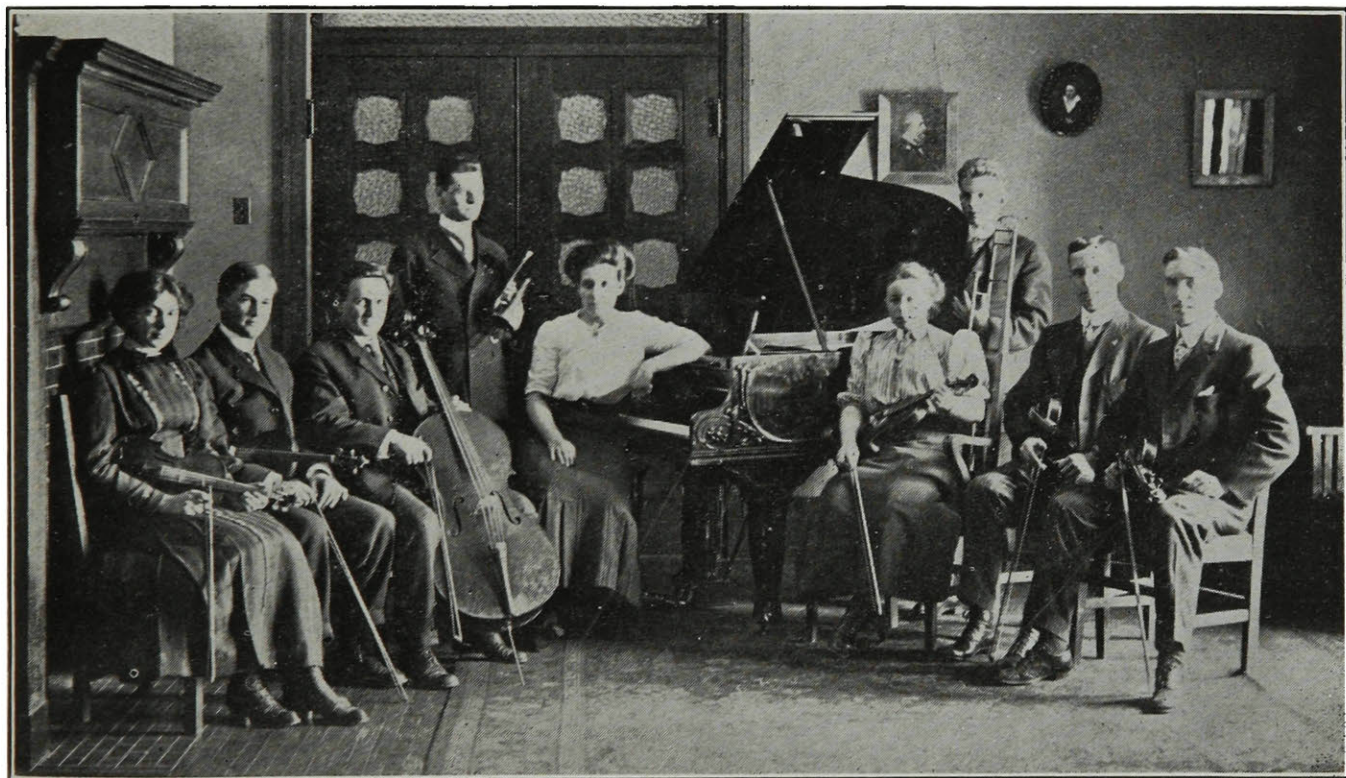
français et le faire comprendre. Nous voulons montrer à nos camarades, soit de l'Ecole d'Agriculture, soit de l'Ecole Normale, soit de l'Ecole Ménagère, que le français est, après tout, une langue que l'on peut étudier et comprendre sans trop de difficultés. Nous voulons les intéresser à nos travaux; leur montrer ce que nous pouvons faire, et conquérir par là, dans ce Collège, une influence juste et méritée. Aujourd'hui, plus que jamais, on reconnaît partout

Voilà le beau rôle de la "Société française" du Collège Macdonald et la noble carrière qu'elle aura à remplir dans les années futures. Espérons qu'elle ne tardera pas à se reformer une autre année et à continuer le travail instructif qu'elle a si bien inauguré jusqu'à présent.

F. NARC. SAVOIE, Président.

### THE SCIENCE '12 RECEPTION.

We have to thank Science '12 for a most enjoyable reception on March 18th.



THE ORCHESTRA

l'importance de la langue française, surtout dans la province de Québec. Chaque jour, de nos camarades nous disent les regrets qu'ils ont de ne pas parler français et tout leur désir de l'apprendre. Nous voulons donc profiter de ce bon mouvement et faciliter autant que possible l'étude et la pratique du français au Collège Macdonald; et nous sommes assurés qu'avec un travail méthodique et intelligent, tous se familiariseront très vite avec l'étude de cette langue.

The guests of the evening were welcomed by the Class President, Miss Bessie Stewart, and Mrs. Muldrew, and each was then presented with a programme which was to be filled out with partners for the evening.

The promenades were begun by the Grand March led by Dr. Harrison and Mrs. Muldrew; but the surprise of the programme came in a tableau, The Bachelor's Reverie. Not even a college girl, a nun or a coquette could move Mr. Macdougall as Bachelor, but he

finally fell a victim to the Merry Widow, in the person of Miss Winifred Baker. A wash-day exhibition by Miss Huffman, class songs by the girls, and fake telegrams delivered through a megaphone to some prominent students furnished heaps of amusement and broke all the ice of formality to prepare for hot cocoa and tasty refreshments—

Then came the circle around the Gym,  
With Auld Lang Syne, God Save the  
King,

And the boys vamoosed to talk and  
dream

In the building across the campus.

### THE GIRLS' LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The work of the Girls' Literary Societies this term culminated in an interclass debate between Model A and B. As a result, the question of Irish Home Rule which has been agitating the Empire for many years has at last been settled. Despite the excellent work of the Misses Pye and Tucker, of Section A, Miss Dresser and Miss Radley, of Section B, presented their case so strongly that the judges agreed with them in giving Home Rule to Ireland.

The debate was of a very high order, and shows conclusively that the girls of Macdonald have great possibilities on the public platform. Indeed Model B has been so ambitious as to hold all their debates in the large Assembly Hall, resulting in better training for its speakers. Next year being leap year we shall expect the girls to challenge the boys, and judging by the record of this year the latter will have to look to their laurels.

### THE Y. M. C. A.

Before most of us had begun to think about the re-opening of College last autumn, Mr. Buck, the energetic Presi-

dent of the Y. M. C. A., had been busy planning out the Annual Freshmen Reception. With this function the work of the Y. M. C. A. began and everybody was unanimous in pronouncing it a great success.

The first business of the year was the bringing about of an affiliation between our Men's Christian Association and the general Y. M. C. A. movement. This has resulted in strengthening and broadening the work at the College.

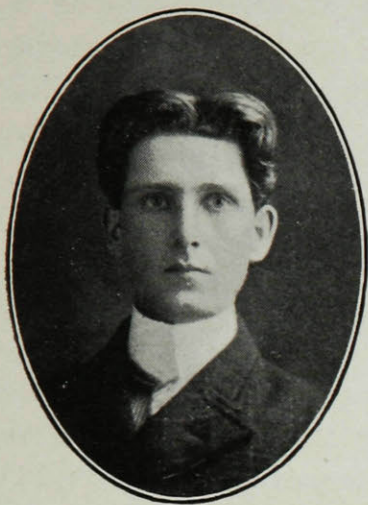
In accordance with the Constitution of the Association, the old Committee retained office for three Sundays after the term began, when a new Executive was elected with Mr. K. M. Fiske as President.

The work of the Association for the year has been divided into two distinct phases—the meetings on Sunday morning, at 9.30, addressed by either a member of the Faculty or a visitor to the College; and the song-service, held every alternate Sunday evening immediately after the Union Church Service.

During the year we were visited by Mr. Murray Brooks, now doing Y. M. C. A. work in Ceylon; Mr. Chas. Bishop, Travelling Secretary for College Y. M. C. A.'s in Canada; Mr. K. J. Hollinshead, Secretary for Boys, in the Montreal Y. M. C. A., and last, but probably the most fully appreciated of all, our esteemed friend and late Principal, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson. We are all deeply indebted, not only to these our visitors, but also to many of the Faculty for their inspiring addresses and helpful suggestions.

At New Year's, three delegates were sent to the Boys' Work Conference held at Ottawa. On their return they reported the work of the Conference at a regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A.





KENNETH FISKE,  
President of the Y.M.C.A.



ROBERT NEWTON,  
President of the Macdonald Literary Society



PRESIDENTS OF THE CLASS LITERARY SOCIETIES.

While this year the work of the Association has been broadened to include the song-service, next year the Committee intend recommending the introduction of a Bible Class. They will also advise that the Executive be elected in the spring, in order that the work may go on more satisfactorily throughout the entire year.

L. C. R., Ag. '12.

### THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

Last Autumn The King's Daughters Society of Ste. Anne de Bellevue was affiliated with the parent society, and was reorganized so as to bring in members of denominations other than the Episcopal. Many of the lady students immediately became active members, and the Society has taken a prominent place in the social life of the college.

The aim is to help those who are in need, without restriction as to nationality or religion. To this end there is kept on hand a paid-up charity fund of \$75 and a general fund of \$10. Besides relieving many cases of actual suffering in the community, a stretcher with necessary equipment in case of accident has been provided and \$100 has been donated for the organ of St. George's Church.

Funds have been raised by a series of very enjoyable entertainments in the dining room of the Clarendon Hotel. Sixty-five dollars was raised at the box tea and evening concert held last term. Friends from Montreal, including Dr. Ibbotson and Mr. Hicks, assisted in the programme, which also included choice selections from the college orchestra. Sale of flowers, candy and ice cream, and violin solos, recitations, comic songs by the students and others and a play by the ladies of

the college staff were attendant circumstances at other pleasant informal gatherings on Saturday evenings.

The very successful year has been largely due to the untiring efforts of the enthusiastic President, Mrs. Dr. Harrison.

### THE GIRLS' BIBLE CLASS.

Early in the College year the students of the Women's Residence organized a society for Bible study, and were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Bates as leader. On various occasions Mr. Bates was relieved by Prof. Lochhead, and altogether the meetings have been most profitable.

The class met each Sunday morning at 10 o'clock in the Day School Assembly Hall and was largely attended. On many occasions over a hundred were present. The Bible was studied from the literary and historical as well as from the moral standpoint, and became much more interesting and profitable as seen through the illuminating insight of such capable teachers.

The officers of the Society comprised Strangers' and Visitors' Committees, with Miss Marion Boa as Secretary and Miss Agnes McCredie, President.

### THE PUBLIC SPEAKING CONTEST.

The first public speaking contest to be held at Macdonald College was ushered in by the blizzard of Feb. 2nd. It was put on during the Poultry-Horticulture Short Course so that the Short and Long Course students might be brought in closer touch with each other. The speeches were limited to subjects relating to agriculture or country life and indicated that Macdonald has among its students men who would give a good account of themselves as speakers at Farmers' Institutes.



The six contestants and the subjects of their speeches were as follows:—

W. J. Reid, '11—"Farm Drainage."

J. E. McOuat, '13—"Good Roads."

S. E. Calhoun, '13—"Agriculture as a Profession."

J. G. Robertson, '12—"The Farmer and Politics."

L. C. Raymond, '12—"Growing Winter Wheat in Canada."

J. M. Robinson, '12—"Agricultural Co-operation."

We have to thank Professors Lochhead, Klinck, Blair and Barton for their generous donation of prizes, comprising seven, six, five and four dollars in books. These were won by the speakers in the order mentioned.

W. J. Reid set a pace which will be hard to beat. His speech appears elsewhere in this number, and we are sure that if the farmers of Quebec had the opportunity of hearing it from the lips of "Bill" Reid, they would begin draining their farms immediately. With Reid for drainage expert; McOuat, a good roads apostle; Calhoun, to uphold the dignity of the profession; Robertson, to instruct the farmer in politics; Raymond, to start him growing winter wheat; and Robinson, to institute co-operation, Quebec would enter upon an era of agricultural prosperity as yet undreamed of in her history.

The speeches were judged by Dr. Sinclair, Prof. Barton and Mr. A. D. Campbell, District Representative at Morrisburg, Ont. As a pleasant variation between speeches, musical selections were given by Miss Rollins, The Men's Quartette and the College Orchestra.

### THE MACDONALD LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the second meeting for the Winter Term a play was given before a "packed

house" which included many former students. Its success was such that it will, we hope, become an established event in the College Year.

On this occasion, the College Orchestra, led by Mr. Douglas Weir, established for itself a reputation which places it in the very front rank of our societies. The Girls' Quartette, a Mixed Quartette comprising Misses Rollins and Mavers and Messrs. McDougall and Flewelling, and a solo by Miss Poulin, delighted the audience between scenes while the stage was being arranged under the efficient management of Mr. Lods. A description of the Play follows in poetic language:—

### A MORE OR LESS ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT PLAY.

To all who think, it must be common knowledge

That if you want to cook or farm or teach,

In all three schools here at Macdonald College

You'll get the best and latest things in each.

But now, the M. L. S.,

By a play—a great success,  
Has put a new departure in our reach.

2

"On February 11th—8.00 for certain,"  
'A Stage-Struck Englishman' was  
billed to start,

And though it started very late, the  
curtain

Prevented any dullness on our part.

For by a slight mistake

It wasn't quite opaque

And we saw some little scenes, not à la  
carte.



## 3

The parts were six. Miss Ewing was  
Jedidah—

An English girl betrothed to Curtis  
Chunk—

So sweet that when he didn't keep be-  
side her

We thought he must be raving mad  
or drunk;

But Curtis—played by Grind-  
ley, had another in the wind,  
And all his love was in an actress sunk.

## 4

This actress—"Fanny Magnet"—Leah  
Kerr took,

And so well, that Captain Chunk—the  
young man's Pa,

When he rushes out with oaths "to  
settle **her** book;"

(Here Savage takes the part like any  
star)

Then the angry, bad old man  
Himself can't leave sweet Fan,  
And to see the old chap flirting is bizarre.

## 5

And then comes Critchley acting Douglas  
Double—

An Actor Manager who's married Fan.  
He makes the very dickens of a trouble  
And stops the young affair, with words  
like — — — Blow.

Now Jedidah comes along

To avenge her fancied wrong  
And can those maidens scrap? You bet  
they can.

## 6

Then in order to make Curtis Chunk  
dislike her

(As she's sorry for his girl and loves  
her Doug.),

Fan dresses up so coarse, bugs wouldn't  
bite her,

And Chunk comes in and gets her  
dusty hug.

He's only seen her on the stage

Before. So says with rage—

"For choice I'd rather have Jedidah's  
mug."

## 7

Then all things ended up just as they  
should do,

For though sweet Fan returned  
dressed like a queen,

The "gallery" cheered as loud as each  
one could do

When Curtis Chunk sees what a fool  
he's been.

He kisses his Jedidah

Then the others range beside  
her

And the curtain falls upon the happy  
scene.

R. S. K., Ag. '12.

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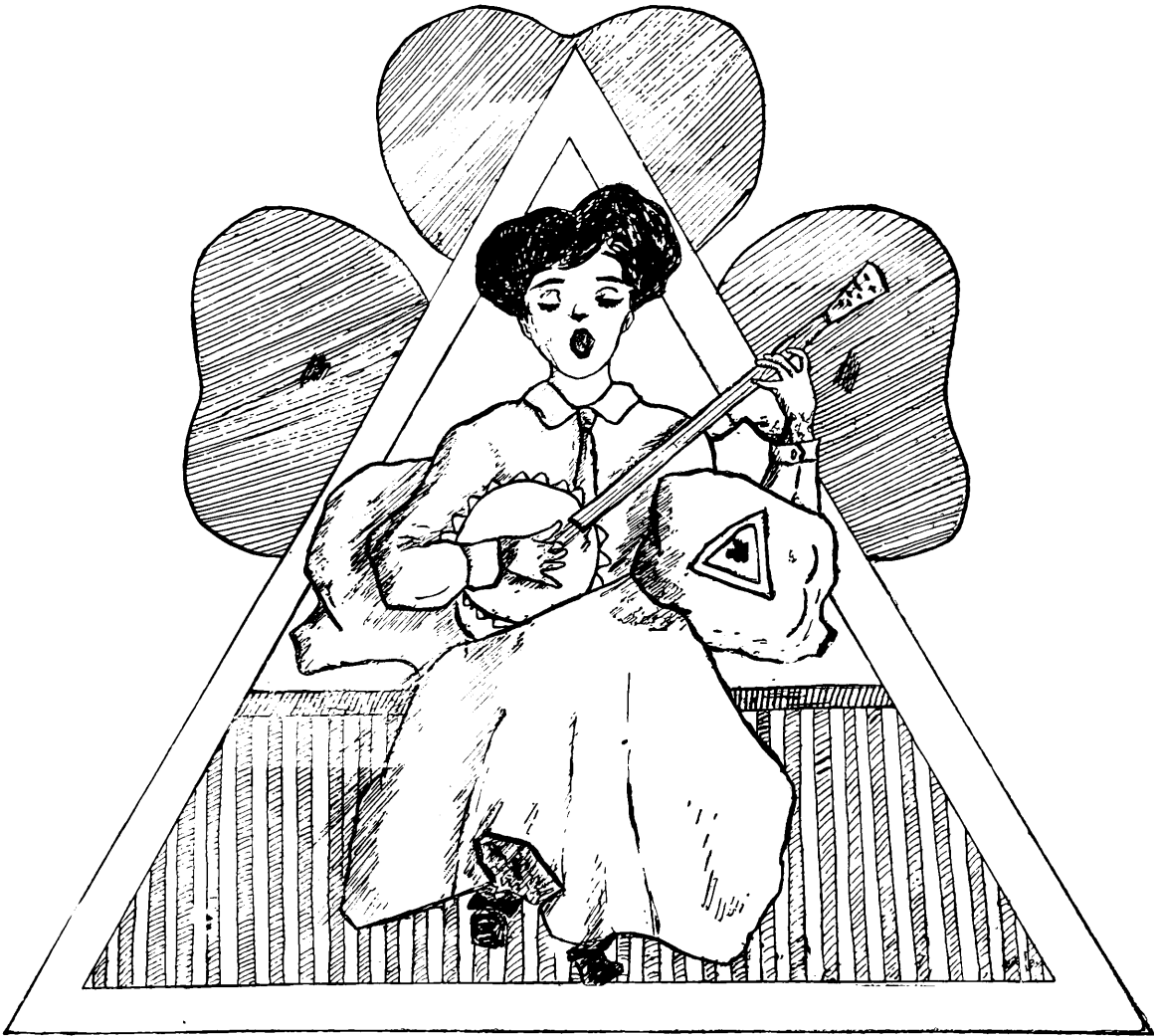
The third meeting, on March 7th,  
was a debate:—"Resolved that the  
students of the School for Teachers  
should not be compelled to sign an  
agreement to teach for three years in  
the Province of Quebec."

In opening for the affirmative, Mr.  
Young contended that the rule was un-  
fair to the girls because there was no  
clause for sickness or marriage, and only  
by signing it could they take the course  
at the College. The average salaries  
for the Province are \$365 as against  
\$600 in the West, thus \$700 are lost  
during those three years. But most  
galling is the fact that the five hundred  
untrained teachers in the Province re-  
ceive almost as high salaries and are  
restricted by no such rule. In the  
speech of the evening, Miss Jean Macleod  
argued that rather than increase the  
number of trained teachers this rule  
would tend to force girls into other em-

ployment. In contrast with the nurse, who in training is paid wages and is free on graduation, the teacher is supposed to take a course costing \$500 and is then forced to accept a salary scarcely above that of an ordinary servant. No University or College of Law or Medicine has such a rule, and its existence at Macdonald College

course would not teach at all, and maintained that Quebec should not train teachers for the West.

A piano solo by Miss Batchellor, and criticisms and suggestions by Prof. Barton, occupied the time taken by the judges, Dr. Kneeland, Messrs. Emberley and Munroe, to decide the debate in favor of the affirmative.



"WE SING TO THEE."

is against the principle of free education.

Mr. Ritchie upheld the rule by endeavoring to show that it is absolutely necessary to prevent an exodus of teachers to the West. He maintained that the teachers owed a debt of gratitude to their Province which trained them without tuition. Miss Aylen brought out the additional point that without such a rule many who take the

The evening of March 21st was devoted to an Oratorical and Elocutionary Contest. The Misses Petts, Sherman and Watters competed in Elocution and all three gave excellent renderings of their selections. Messrs. M. B. Davis, J. M. Robinson and H. J. M. Fiske did themselves credit in the Oratorical section. Drs. Harrison and Sinclair kindly donated \$3.00 in books as first prizes, and these were won by Miss

Watters with "Mr. Brown Got His Hair Cut" and by Mr. Davis with "The Hon. Joseph Howe."

The Orchestra performed in its own inimitable manner after each contest, and Mr. McBean maintained his reputation in vocal solos—"Bonnie Mary of Argyle" and "Bonnie Doon."

### THE MEN'S SOCIETIES.

Class '12 Society held its Public Speaking Contest on March 9th with H. B. Durost, W. Dreher and J. M. Robinson in competition. An impromptu contest was a special feature of the programme. The subjects were chosen by the Committee and handed to the speakers a few minutes before being called. Raymond waxed eloquent on Mixed Dancing, Lods gave his ideas on the College Curriculum, Davis analysed College Spirit, Flewelling advocated College Songs, Ness pronounced against Professionalism in Athletics and LeLacheur held up the Macdonald system of Residence Government. The judges—Drs. Harrison, McFarlane and Mr. Bates—gave as their placing Robinson and Dreher in Public Speaking and LeLacheur and Davis in Impromptu Addresses. Mrs. Harrison presented the prizes and favored the Society with a talk on Culture amongst the Boys.

Class '13 are enthusiastic over the excellent course in Public Speaking which they are receiving this term from Dr. McFarlane. This training with the regular meetings of their Society has been so satisfactory as to remove any desire for further competition.

Class '14 held a most creditable contest on March 16th. Mr. R. J. Westgate won first on Reciprocity and Mr. Muir second on The Mutual Advantage of Reciprocal Trade. Other speeches

were, The Dignity of Labor, by C. J. Wilcox, The Cosmology of the Ancients, by E. Duporte, and Book Farming, by C. Hodge. By special request of the speakers Prof. Barton gave individual criticisms and suggestions which will prove most helpful in future efforts.

### LIFE IN THE MEN'S RESIDENCE.

Dormitory life is one of much interest to the prospective student who has spent most of his years in the quiet and privacy of the home. From it he is launched into Macdonald with over a hundred fellows, including men from England, Scotland, Japan, United States and the West Indies. But with three years of students before him he soon fits into the system and enters into the fine fellowship which exists amongst this cosmopolitan assemblage.

With such a crowd of fellows, it becomes necessary to have a particular form of government if order is to be kept during hours which are set aside for study and at such times as most of us desire to sleep. We believe that this problem has been solved by giving us self-government, but many are the difficulties which face our Residence Committee in the working out of the system.

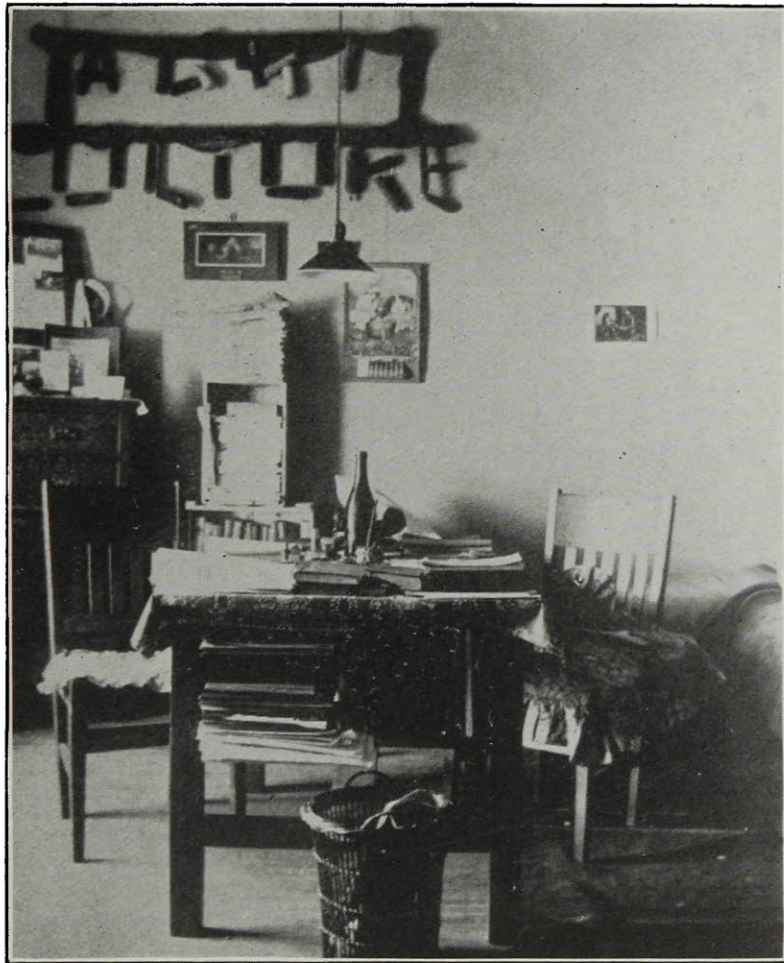
In spite of the conscientious efforts of the Committee it will happen at times that someone will speak above a whisper or throw a book at his roommate who is peacefully reposing on the bed opposite. "A drowning man will clutch at a straw," but a man whose bed is being upset about 1 a.m. will perhaps wake up to find himself clinging to the picture moulding. This is one of the experiences which most of us are called upon to face.

But most unpleasant of our experiences is that of getting up before breakfast. At 6.45 the rising bell is heard



by those who are so unfortunate as to be light sleepers. Perhaps three to ten minutes before the breakfast gong rings some kind friend will hammer on our door till he thinks it is about to break or that we have exhausted our vocabulary of appropriate expressions. Should the door happen to be unlocked, returning consciousness is apt to find us grovelling on the floor amongst the bed-

their heavy task—even to mending those abominable holes in the weekly wash! If they only would, what delineations of character might they reveal from their observations of students' rooms! Of course they know that the large bottle on the table is meant only for water, to drink during the long study-hour when we are supposed to remain quietly in our rooms.



A ROOM IN THE MEN'S RESIDENCE

clothes. This year Kenneth King has established the record of two minutes for rising, making his morning ablutions, dressing and getting over to the Dining Room.

From 8.30 a.m. till 4.30 p.m., except for the noon hour, the quietness of the building is broken only by the gentle footsteps of the Matron and corps of maids whose duty it is to keep all things in order. And nobly do they perform

Our instincts of hospitality get expression in entertaining on many occasions throughout the year. Besides the great event of the Masquerade, we receive our friends across the campus at most of our baseball and basketball matches, and a limited number, with ladies of the Staff, grace the Reception Room with their presence and exert the soothing influence of music at the fortnightly Song Service of the Y.M.C.A.

Saturdays, when there are no matches or receptions, and Sundays are lonesome days for some. Sunday afternoons are especially so for those who do not form members of the different trios which may be seen almost anywhere in the vicinity of the College Grounds. Then it is that our only relief is a letter to the home folks, a magazine (and a smoke), or a social chat in somebody's room.

But notwithstanding any drawbacks of residence life, we must acknowledge when we look back to the social feeds in each other's rooms, the water and snowball fights in the corridors, and various other escapades, that our association here has trimmed off the rough corners and broadened us in many ways; and we shall all regret the parting from our many friends and classmates. In the years to come many an hour will be spent in recalling old memories, and some may wish themselves back at Old Macdonald, dumping beds and even getting fined by the Residence Committee.

L. V. P., Ag. '12.

### THE ASSEMBLIES OF THE YEAR.

One of the most important features of College life at Macdonald is the College Assembly. It means much to both students and staff. To the staff it gives brief glimpses of life outside the routine of lectures and teaching, to the students it brings an opportunity of hearing and seeing some of the great men of the time—an opportunity that does not come very often in the lifetime of the ordinary individual. One can scarcely estimate the value that lies in having come into touch, ever so slightly, with great personalities.

Of the many important and interesting gatherings held during the past year,

three Assemblies stand out conspicuously. The first of these came early in October, when the Principals of the two greatest Canadian Universities, President Falconer, of Toronto, and Principal Peterson, of McGill, visited the College. Dr. Harrison, Acting Principal, presided, while Dr. Sinclair, Dean of the School for Teachers, occupied a seat on the platform with the visitors.

Dr. Harrison introduced Dr. Falconer, who delivered a most excellent address. After expressing his pleasure in being able to visit Macdonald, and congratulating the Province of Quebec on having such an institution and such a public-spirited man as Sir Wm. Macdonald, the speaker congratulated the students on their splendid opportunities to prepare themselves to become efficient and worthy citizens of our country.

The great opportunity that lay before them in forming traditions for the College and in moulding public opinion throughout the Province, was then outlined. The transformation of public opinion would be accomplished by a sensible application of science to life. The brainiest and best men of the country would not bury their talents by devoting their lives to scientific farming. Perhaps no one virtue was more needed to-day than the virtue of economy and thrift, and this virtue must be inculcated and practised so as to overcome the present tendency to wastefulness. Dr. Falconer, in conclusion, expressed the hope that Macdonald College would have a large place in this good and necessary work.

Dr. Peterson gave a brief speech, outlining and emphasising the cordial relations existing between McGill and Toronto. Before closing his address he offered the Athletic Association a Cup to be contested for on Field-day, and to be held in commemoration of

the visit to Macdonald of the heads of the two great Canadian Universities.

On February 1st Macdonald College was favored with a flying visit by the Governor-General and his house party, who stopped over on their way from Ottawa to Montreal. The party numbered seven, Earl and Lady Grey and Lady Sybil Grey, Lord Percy, A.D.C., the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury and their daughter, Lady Beatrice Cecil. The Marquis of Salisbury is a son of the late Lord Salisbury, for many years Premier of Great Britain and leader of the Conservative party. Lord Percy is a son of the present Marquis.

After a rapid inspection of some gymnasium work, and the various departments of the School of Household Science, the distinguished visitors met the students in the Assembly with Dr. Harrison in the chair. Earl Grey gave one of his characteristic speeches, brief and pithy, expressing his pleasure at again being at Macdonald, and adding that his party were spending more time at Macdonald College than in the great city of Montreal. The Marquis of Salisbury spoke also, and pointed out the difference between the Old Country and this. There the nation had, like Topsy, "grewed up," but was managing to find its way through many difficulties to a fairly good position; while Canada had the advantage of all the past and could avoid the mistakes and train the people in good citizenship from the very beginning. Macdonald, he thought, would occupy a large place in this work.

At the request of Earl Grey the students sang "O Canada." The Assembly closed with the National Anthem and cheers for the visitors.

On Feb. 23rd the Royal Commission on Technical Education and Industrial

Training visited Macdonald College and took evidence. At noon Assembly was called, with Prof. Lochhead, in the absence of Dr. Harrison, presiding. Dr. Robertson, Chairman of the Commission, briefly outlined the work of the Commission. Short addresses were also given by Messrs. Forsythe, Murray and Simpson, members of the Commission.

Summing up, the first Assembly might be said to represent the claims of Education; the second, those of Government; and the last, the new and more practical interest Government is showing in Education. In these meetings the students saw and heard the great leaders in different phases of national life, and to many of them never again will come such an opportunity, but all through life they will be able to say: "At Macdonald College, in the year 1910-11, I saw and heard two of England's great men, the heads of the two greatest Canadian Universities, and the great Canadians who are in the forefront of the most important educational movements of our time."

Although strictly speaking not Assemblies, several other events took place during the year which deserve special mention. These were five in number and consisted in a musicale, two recitals, a lecture and a cantata.

The first treat came early in November, when an excellent musicale was held in the hall. This entertainment was provided by Miss Peebles, head-mistress of the Macdonald day school. It was given for the members of the staff, but through the kindness of Miss Peebles, the whole student body was invited. A number of well-known musicians from Montreal took part and a most pleasing programme was presented.

To Dr. Perrin, the director of the



McGill Conservatorium of Music, we are very much indebted for two delightful recitals on the college organ. All those who have been fortunate enough to have heard Dr. Perrin play, know the treat he provided in these recitals. The vigorous applause each number drew forth only feebly voiced the pleasure and enjoyment of those who heard him.

The March meeting of the Macdonald College Club took the form of an illustrated lecture. It was held in the assembly hall and a large number of students as well as the regular members of the club accepted the opportunity to see and hear of the wonderful Hawaiian Islands. The lecture, which is one of the Bickmore series, is a most interesting one and was well handled by the lecturer of the evening, the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane of Ste. Anne. The slides were all colored and gave a very true and life-like impression of these strange yet beautiful islands.

On Saturday evening, March 25th, Melville Church Choir of Westmount visited Macdonald and gave an excellent rendering of Maunders' cantata, "Olivet to Calvary." Mr. Rees, the organist, and leader of this choir, is to be congratulated on his work. The whole effect was fine and the choruses were especially well rendered. At the conclusion of the programme Dr. Sinclair, on behalf of the audience, thanked the visitors for their good work and gave them a cordial invitation to come again. The audience showed its approval with an abundant round of applause.

This brief sketch of the assemblies of the year shows that besides the work in the class room and laboratory, the students of Macdonald College have many opportunities to get in touch with the great men of our country and in

general to become acquainted with the great world of affairs into which they will soon be entering.

F. W. B.

### THE SOPHOMORE BANQUET.

Friday evening, March 17th, will always be memorable in the history of Agriculture Class '13. It was the day of their Sophomore banquet which means good-bye to the boys who are taking only the two years' course.

By the lavish use of college and class pennants, plants and draperies, the dandy tea rooms had been transformed into a veritable students' paradise. The centre piece of the attractively set table was the cup won by the class on sports day for two successive years.

A happier looking crowd would be hard to imagine than that which seated itself around the festive board that night. Laughter and merriment held sway. Every one did credit to the excellently prepared and tastefully served dinner, and then came the programme of the evening.

Mr. S. E. Calhoun, President of the Class, made a most efficient toastmaster. Dr. Harrison, Honorary President, in his reply to "Our Alma Mater," proposed by J. S. Dash, brought out what a college means to its students, what it does for them and what they can do for it. J. G. Ross proposed "The Faculty," and Prof. Klinck pointed out in reply that the class had always meant business and there was no doubt of its attaining success. "Our Sister Classes," proposed by S. E. Calhoun and responded to by R. J. Westgate, President of Class '14, brought out the feelings of good fellowship which exist amongst all the classes at Macdonald. In proposing the toast, "Girls of Macdonald," G. C.

Halliday pleaded lack of knowledge of his subject, but A. C. Gorham disproved this plea of non-experience by drawing attention to one of Mr. Halliday's most "absent" features. "Sandy" kept every one in roars of laughter as he told of his own experiences as a woman. H. M. Smillie and E. A. Lods, President of Class '12, spoke to "Our Guests," and "Agriculture" brought forth the eloquence of J. E. McOuat and Dr. McFarlane, who emphasized the need of scientific training for men who are to be most successful. Mr. Alf. Savage, President of the Seniors, proposed "Class '13" in his characteristic manner, and was answered by W. Gibson and R. Hamilton. One extra was added to the list—"The President of Class '13," by E. A. Lods and honored by all singing "For he's a jolly good fellow!"

With the parting words of "Auld Lang Syne" all realized more fully than ever what friendships had sprung up during the two years just passed, all realized the great place Macdonald will ever fill in their lives, and all went away determined to live up to the spirit of our motto—"Mastery for Service."

E. A. L., Ag. '12.

### LIFE IN THE DINING ROOM.

"Conversation is the music of the mind, an intellectual orchestra where all the instruments should bear a part." What a splendid opportunity we have three times a day in the dining room to revel in this intellectual music! Here upon this common meeting ground may be discussed every question of common interest, ranging from Reciprocity to the architectural designs of the Easter hats. Naturally the tendency is towards light and pleasant topics, for Science says these are most conducive

to good digestion. That is why a scientific Aggie, when asked what he thought of Science cakes, replied: "Oh, let's not discuss such heavy subjects at meal-time." Of course, one finds an occasional follower of Tacitus, and sometimes even a whole table where the members greatly exaggerate the value of the old proverb that "Silence is Golden." To these I would say that at meal-time speech is the true metal, and silence is dross. But to a visitor these exceptions would not be noticed amid the buzz of conversation, the ripples of laughter, and the occasional peals of more boisterous mirth which characterize life in the dining room.

And here are enacted countless little scenes which will linger long in our memories as among the most pleasant recollections of our college life. Who has not taken part in a tie competition, when all the colors of the rainbow and several extra ones are pressed into service to do justice to the pageantry of the occasion! The magnificence of this spectacle can only be equalled by that of its twin, a competition in headache bands, when the girls appear in their glory, and, thinking the occasion auspicious for the display of knowledge, ask with a superior air for a glass of CO<sub>2</sub>!

Many interesting chapters of romance might be compiled from the numerous incidents which gather round the dining-room life. Every two weeks, when the general "shuffle-up" comes, it would appear from the seething mob of jostling, elbowing "Aggies" round the board where the list of table places is posted, that some take a most unwarranted interest in the place which they are to occupy. Happy is he who is immune to the ravages of the Bacillus Amoris! But perhaps happier is that far-seeing Aggie who early hit upon a plan which guaran-

teed him congenial company for all occasions. Disappointed, doubtless, in his early love, he decided nevermore to waste his charms on any one woman, but to extend his affections over at least five, thereby increasing his chances five-fold. Sly old "Lally"!

To the realm of comedy our worthy dietician added a page at our expense. It was dinner-time on the first day of April. Without, the world basked in sunshine and listened to the joyous notes of the birds as they hailed with gladness the approach of Spring. Within (the students) was an aching void

For the pages of tragedy, also, the observant scribe might gather much material. Be it known that it is strictly forbidden to take eatables from the dining-room. But the thought of a hungry room-mate, who had overslept, awaiting her return, was too much for one fair maiden as she rose from breakfast on a fine Sunday morn. Quickly a couple of beautiful brown eggs were slipped inside her waist, and she walked out bravely with the rest. "Beautiful morning, isn't it, dear?" said Mrs. Muldrew, as she met her outside the door. Then putting her arm affection-



A CORNER OF THE DINING ROOM

which longed for the dessert to be brought on, and hailed with gladness the approach of a brand-new, tempting-looking variety of pie. Alas for our hopes! Beneath a thin veneer of meringue, the crust proved to be cardboard, and the filling eggshells. Too late we realized that we had been basely deceived—that we were, in fact, a bunch of April Fools! However, our disappointment was soon relieved by the appearance of the real, Simon-pure article, which with renewed gladness of heart we quickly demolished.

ately around the girl's waist, they walked down the corridor together. Oh, horror! what is that awful crunchy feeling? And now a slow-moving, sticky fluid meanders in little rivulets down the front of the girl's skirt. Imagine her plight as, with terror in her heart, she struggles desperately to talk composedly of the reception held the previous evening and the approaching Bible Class. But what a heartfelt sigh of relief when at last the good housemother, with a bright smile, passes on without, at least, appearing to notice.



Perhaps sadder to relate is the story of that group of boys who thought to make for themselves a Paradise, said Paradise to contain no women. To this end they petitioned the Housemother for a table to themselves situated in that part of the dining-room most remote from civilization. This being granted, they appeared to live together happily enough for a time, until the Housemother in her wisdom perceived that it was not good for Aggies to be alone. The day arrived upon which this last relic of barbarism was to be disbanded. Over the table hangs a banner with this inscription, "Paradise Lost." Beyond the power of pen to depict is the sadness of the scene as, with one foot on the chair and one on the table, they join hands and unite their quivering voices in the strains of "Auld Lang Syne." But the silver lining soon burst through the cloud. Ere many days their grief had fled like the dew from the mountain side, and, yielding to the charms of their gentle tablemates, they awoke to find themselves in "Paradise Regained."

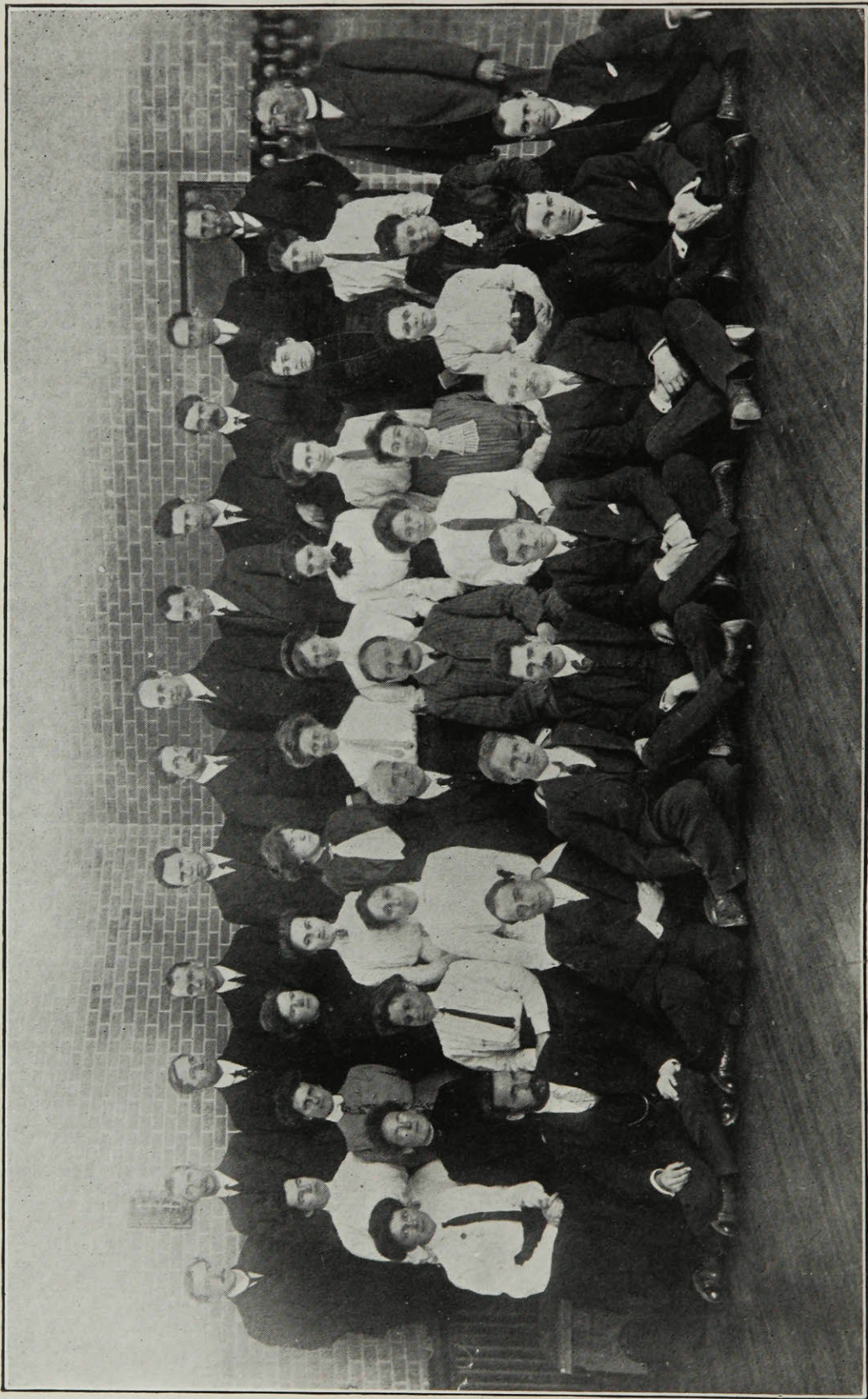
At least one of their number now

belongs to the table group known as the "Happy Family." This happy group of individuals, who chanced to be placed together at one table during the term, decided to introduce a more homelike atmosphere by organizing themselves into a family group, each person playing the role of some member. "Ma" and "Pa", the indulgent parents of "Sis," "Mary Jane," and "Moses, the baby," hospitably entertained "Sis's Beau," "Bridget," a country cousin, "Aunt Martha," prim, austere old maid, and "Uncle Silas," a happy old bachelor. So popular with its members did this table prove to be that they decided to hold periodic reunion suppers during the rest of the term.

And thus pass, one after another, the never-ending series of tragedy and comedy o'er the stage of this theatre of college life. Passed?—Forever?—No, assuredly not; for during the years to come they will pass and repass, times without count, down the broad-way of happy recollection through the hearts of all Macdonald College students.

R. N., Ag. '12.

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THE STAFF, MACDONALD COLLEGE, MARCH, 1911.

## Faculty Items.



THE organ recitals given by Dr. Perrin of the McGill Conservatorium of Music have been well attended and much appreciated. Especial thanks is due Dr. Perrin for making these enjoyable occasions possible.

Frequent tramps, interspersed with an occasional sleigh ride, or an evening devoted to tobogganing or skating, have provided healthful recreation for the members of the Snowshoe Club. Refreshments, served at the tea rooms, or at the homes of members, have brought to a satisfying close many an enjoyable outing.

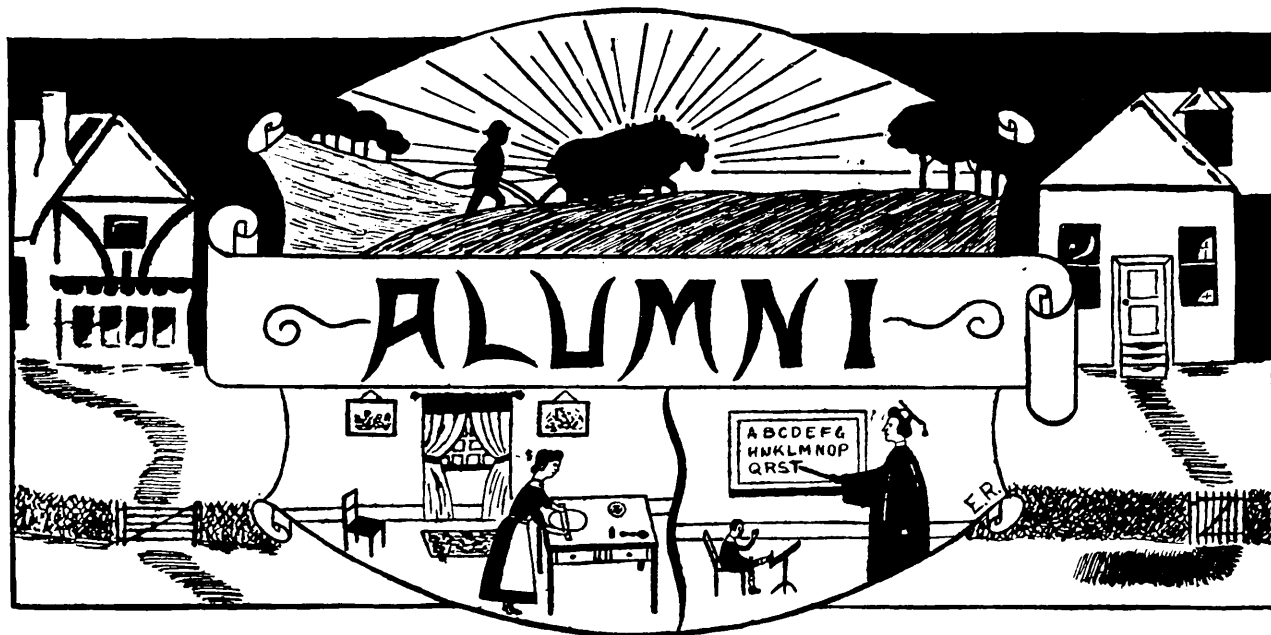
The monthly meetings of the Macdonald College Club under the presidency of Dr. Snell and the secretaryship of Mr. Swaine, have continued to be a source of literary enjoyment and pleasant social intercourse. Upon the invitation of Professor and Mrs. Lochhead the January meeting was held at their home where an enjoyable evening was spent. The February meeting was also held at Prof. Lochhead's. Dr. Robertson was present and gave an interesting account of the work of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education. An instructive and beautifully illustrated lecture on "Hawaii," to which the students were invited, was given by the Rev. Mr.

MacFarlane at the March meeting of the club.

On the occasion of the first visit to Macdonald College of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, the chairman, Dr. Robertson, outlined the purpose and scope of the Commission and took the evidence of the Deans of the three Schools. As the time available was not sufficiently long to make an extended inquiry into the work being done, the Commission paid the College a more lengthy visit on Feb'y 23rd. Two sessions were held in which Professors Lochhead, Lynde, Snell, Brittain, Blair and Klinck gave evidence. Mr. Emberley and Mr. Fixter also contributed valuable information on their respective subjects. At the conclusion of the morning session several members of the Commission gave brief addresses to the Students in the Assembly Hall.

There are several changes in the College staff which should be chronicled here: Mr. Barton has been appointed Professor of Animal Husbandry, and Mlle. Bieler is now Head of the French department of the College owing to the final resignation of Mme. Cornu. Mr. Douglas Weir has resigned from the Biology department and Miss Bagnall will also be leaving us soon owing to her approaching marriage. L. S. KLINCK.





### TEACHERS.

Miss J. Van Vliet, Model '09, is teaching in Elliot, B.C.

Miss Cora O'Dell, '09, is staying at her home, Lacolle, Que.

Miss Isabel Lindsay is teaching in the Alexandra School, Montreal.

Miss E. Fyfe, '09, is teaching in Roslyn School, Westmount.

Miss Lu. Rogers is teaching at her home in Montreal West.

Miss Killingheck and Miss Runk, both of Model '09, are teaching at the Victoria School, Montreal.

Miss G. Pope, Model '10, leaves in early April for flowery Japan, where she feels called to teach arithmetic and grammar to the little Japanese.

Miss Sue Silverman, '10, is teaching this year in Marbleton Academy.

Miss Fan Powers, a graduate of Model '09, spent the week end at Macdonald with Miss Torrance recently.

Miss Smith, a graduate of '09, is teaching in the French Methodist Institute, 1095 Greene Ave., Westmount.

Miss Marie Gibaut, a graduate of Model '08, is teaching in the Girls' High School, Quebec City.

Miss J. Clouston, Model '08, is teaching in Sherbrooke High School.

Miss Leslie, Model '08, is a nurse-in-training in the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec.

Miss Molly McLellan, Model '09, and Miss Emma Moffatt, Model '10, are both teaching in the Victoria School, Quebec.

Miss Gertrude Cooke is teaching in New Richmond.

Miss Miriam Planche is staying at her home this year in Cookshire.

### SCIENCE.

Miss Jean McLeod, who led the class of '09, is on her way to Vancouver to take up Household Science work there.

Miss Nan Munsey, of Class '09, has recently been married and is living in Summerside, P.E.I., where she is putting into practice her training at Macdonald.

Miss Bee Farquharson, of Class '10, who left the ranks of the Science girls for those of the Models, is teaching now in Alberta.

Miss Marion Webster, Class '10, is using her Macdonald training in a good cause by engaging in the Assyrian settlement work in Montreal.

The engagement is announced of Miss Dora A. Bryson, of Class '11, to Dr. Milton, of Ottawa. The wedding is to take place early in the autumn.

Miss J. Peacock, formerly of Class '11, graduates in June from the Boston Household Science School.

Miss Helen Christie during the past winter has been holding gymnasium classes in her home at Amherst.

Miss Dorothy McLeod, of Class '11, is taking up business in Vancouver.

Miss Mary Hamilton, of Class '11, has lately paid a visit to the College on her way home from Boston.

Some of the old girls who returned to the College for the masquerade were:—Miss Daisy Dowie, '09; Miss Rutherford, '09; Miss Freddy Trenholme, '09; Miss Margaret Drummond, '10; Miss Marion Macdonald, '10; Miss Majorie Barrett, '11; Miss Elsie Seller, '11 and Miss Marjorie Shepherd, '11.

### AGRICULTURE.

R. J. Robertson, better known as 'Curly,' of Class '12, has taken unto himself a wife. His class mates and many friends wish him all the bliss of matrimony.

W. A. Middleton, of Class '12, has obtained a good appointment in the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington,

D. C., working on the investigation of fruit diseases. While we congratulate him heartily we are sorry to see him go.

W. R. Critchley, alias 'Critch,' of Class '14, has decided that professional life was not congenial to his roving spirit and has taken up ranching in the wilds of Alberta. His friends on both sides of the Campus wish him all success.

Percy Funcheon, of Class '12, who is working at home this year, was with us on the night of the masquerade.

M. Jenkins, of Class '12, has our sincerest sympathy in having to drop out of his year on account of his recent attack of typhoid fever; but we are glad to learn that he has quite recovered.

A. Carter, of Class '12, one of our many good agriculturists, has obtained an appointment as Assistant Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, Manitoba. We are sure he will prove worthy of his position.

R. Hacker, of Class '11, is setting a good example by conducting his farming operations at North Bedeque, P.E.I., in a scientific manner. This is the sort of man the country needs.

J. Cushing, of Class '12, another of our enterprising young agriculturists, is putting the training gained here into practical use by running his poultry farm at St. Laurent in an up-to-date manner.

B. Richardson, Class '12, is doing some very useful work in managing several illustration orchards in different places throughout the Province of Quebec.

# ATHLETICS



WE have entered upon the last term for this year, and some of us for the last term at Macdonald College. In this latter group the Seniors find themselves, as well as several of the Sophomores, and

them will not soon be forgotten by the members of the M. C. A. A; and we hope that they will be able to look back upon the Athletic side of life at Macdonald as one of the most pleasant of the many phases of life in Residence.

In looking back over the year's work,



FIRST BASEBALL TEAM

as usual an odd sprinkling of men from the Junior and Freshmen years.

Any College may well be proud of producing such athletes as we have produced, and we can only say to those that are leaving us this year, that the familiar names and records of many of

now fast drawing to a close, it is with a sense of pride and satisfaction that we can point to the records made in all departments of Athletics, prominent among which are the results of our annual Field Day, and the Guelph Trip.



This year the Association has accomplished what was in other years considered impracticable,—the financing of a Guelph Trip. The members of the Association were called upon to contribute to a fund and the response was very satisfactory. In this connection we must mention Dr. Harrison and the members of the Faculty and Staff, who contributed so liberally and helped in every way to

of both colleges, and we all look forward to next year when the "O.A.C." boys come to Macdonald, and we hope we will be able to make their trip to Macdonald as pleasant as they made ours to the "O.A.C."

Needless to say the messages containing the news of the two victories created wild enthusiasm among the students, who were eagerly awaiting the news



1911 CLASS BASEBALL TEAM, WINNERS OF DR. ROBERTSON'S SHIELD.

make the trip a success. Mr. Campbell and Professor Barton, President and Hon. Vice-President of the Association respectively, certainly threw themselves into the scheme enthusiastically and worked out the details which have proven so satisfactory.

The good results from these yearly meets will be obvious to the students

from the seat of operations, and "good news" travelled fast in this case. When we consider how comparatively few in numbers we are compared with Guelph, and the fact that we could not send the full complement of men,—which necessitated some men playing in all three games—then we are justified in feeling proud of our representatives and the



honor they brought to Macdonald by winning two out of the three games played.

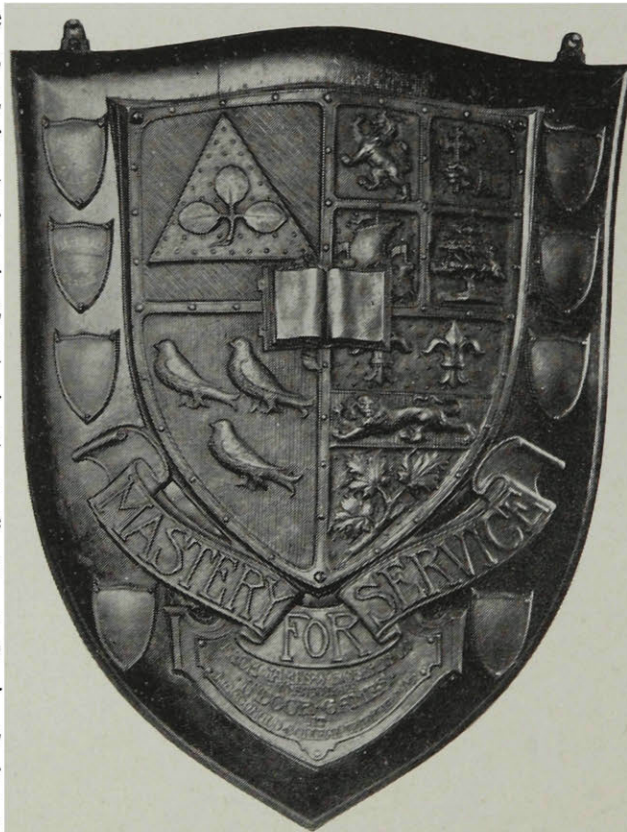
### BASEBALL.

The Baseball team has gone through another season without defeat. If there is a team that can defeat the Macdonald team in baseball we would like to hear from them. Only three games were played with outside teams, as it was impossible to find teams who were willing to compete with us. In the first game played, that with "Aquinas," of Montreal, we won by the modest margin of 40-1, and in the second game played, that with the West End Y.M.C.A. of Montreal, we won again by the margin of 46-0. In the Guelph game Bob Summerby was not in his usual form, as he was taken to Guelph without having recovered from a recent illness, but our boys again proved their superiority by winning 24-20.

Carl Sweet, Captain, and the members of the team, are to be congratulated on its success, which was in no small measure due to the great pitching and fielding of "Bob" Summerby, who in turn was supported by an excellent bunch of players. The College team was composed of the following men; Summerby, p.; Sweet, (capt.) c.; Kennedy, 1b; Ness, 2b; Middleton, 3b; Baird, s.s.; Heustis, c.f.; Grindley, r.f.; Raymond, l.f.; Spares: Campbell, '12; Rodden, '14; Ross, '13; Savage, '11; Mr. Cutler, B.S.A., Manager

The Seniors are again winners of the Inter-class series, and the much coveted shield presented by Dr. Robertson. Their success was well deserved as they went through the schedule without defeat. The Juniors, however, were never out of the running till the last ball was pitched. In the first game between the Juniors and Seniors, the Juniors led in scoring for more than half the game, but the Seniors steadied

down and won in the last innings only by the margin of 1 run. In the second game between these two teams, the Juniors were without the service of their pitcher and catcher, Brown and Campbell, who were both, unfortunately, in the hospital. However, Baird pitched a good game, which was well held by Ness, who replaced Campbell behind the bat. At one stage of the game it looked as if the Juniors would win, but as usual the



SHIELD PRESENTED BY DR. ROBERTSON TO THE M. C. A. A. FOR INDOOR GAMES.

Seniors pulled together and won out, the score being 16-13.

The games between the Freshmen and Sophomores were very exciting, the Freshmen winning the first and the Sophomores winning the second game, making them equal in the league standing, with one game each to their credit. Both these teams proved easy victims for the Seniors and Juniors.

A lot of interest was taken in the games this year and large numbers of students were always on hand to applaud their favorites.



Messrs. Cutler and Barton acted as umpires for most of the games, while Mr. Cooley and Mr. Munroe acted in the same capacity for the rest, and all gave entire satisfaction.

Results of the Inter-class games.

	Games Played.	Lost.	Won.
Seniors	6	0	6
Juniors	6	2	4
Sophomores	6	5	1
Freshmen	6	5	1

The basket ball team has made an excellent showing and have developed into a well balanced bunch of players. Montgomery, a new man on the line up, has made good and has added considerable strength to the forwards, while his genial disposition and steady resolve to play the game has made "Monty" a popular favorite.

The College team was composed of the following men: Smillie, '13, (Capt.);



MACDONALD COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—FIRST BASKETBALL TEAM.

### BASKET BALL.

Only two games have been played since the last issue, one with the Fairmount Y.M.C.A. of Montreal, which proved an easy victory for our team, and the game with "O.A.C." at Guelph which we lost.

Kennedy, '12; Campbell, '12; Ness, '12; Montgomery, '14. Spare—Outred, '14. Manager, "Gord." Ross, '13.

College II.

Rodden, '14; Heustis, '13; Wilcox, '14; L. C. McOuat, '13; Young, '14.



**HOCKEY.**

If there is one thing lacking in our athletic activities it is hockey. Hockey is our national game, and no game appeals to Canadians as hockey does. Hockey does not occupy the place at Macdonald that it should. Why should it not be an inter-class game as well as baseball? or in some practical way receive a stimulus from its present rather neglect-

team that could give a good account of itself in any inter-collegiate games, and it is a source of regret that more games could not have been arranged to satisfy the demands of the lovers of the game here and to prove the merit of the players. The team won all three games played and was most fortunate in having a man like "Rod" Kennedy to strengthen it. His spectacular



MACDONALD COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—FIRST HOCKEY TEAM.

ed place. We hope the Athletic Committee will be able to do something along this line next year.

This year the College has been represented by the strongest team in its history.

Although only three games were played, two here and one at Guelph, yet we are confident that we had a

rushes were favorably commented on everywhere and the envy of many of the would-be hockeyites. "Ralph" Heustis is a clever stick handler and proved a fast all round man, while "Billy" Middleton added much strength to the forward line, having a dangerous side shot.

The team was made up of the follow-

ing men: Ness, '12 (Capt.); Rodden, '14; Middleton, '12; Heustis, '13; Kennedy, '11; Ross, '13; Roy, '14; Spare, Baird, '12; Young, '14; and Hinton, '13. Manager, Prof. Barton, B.S.A.

Following is a list of games played with results:

Macdonald vs. McGill Arts. Won 11-3  
 " vs. Knox Church (Montreal) Won 7-3  
 " vs. "O.A.C." Won 5-4

R. J. W., Ag. '11.

### THE RINK.

The most successful skating season yet experienced at Macdonald College closed on the evening of March 11th.

This made a grand total of three months good skating, which is as much if not more than many a wealthier rink can boast of.

To celebrate the final skate, the Rink Manager was fortunate in securing a very fine gramophone and an operator for the evening; and truly a most enjoyable evening all skaters had.

The ice, too, was in the top of condition until toward the end, when under the cut, cut of the compact gliding ring of skaters, holes began to appear in spots. But did this tend to mar the general enjoyment? Far from it. Every once in a while peals of laughter would break in on the low hum of skaters' conversation, and there in some treacherous place, mixed performances of the most

fancy stunts were to be witnessed followed by such spontaneous exhibitions of gallantry that proved beyond doubt that the precepts held in the old days of knights and ladies were still alive.

Before closing the Rink Committee wish to thank the students, faculty and friends of the College for their hearty support, to which is due the decided success of the season.

They also hope that the committee elected for next season's rink may meet with like success and support.

The following is a summarized statement of the Rink receipts and expenditures to the end of March.

#### RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year . . . . .	\$43.85
Ticket subscriptions . . . . .	268.50
Visitors' 10c. skating fees . . . . .	3.90
Sale of last year's rink house . . . . .	40.00
Interest and discount on bills . . . . .	1.13
	<hr/>
	\$357.38

#### DEBITS.

Actual expense for cleaning ice . . . . .	\$227.28
Value of stock bought and on hand for next year's rink . . . . .	66.49
Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	43.84
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	\$337.61
	<hr/>
Balance . . . . .	\$19.77

C. M. SPENCER, Ag. '11, Sec.-Treas.



## Athletics Amongst the Girls.



ONCE more this year Dr. Todd's generosity has been the means of making the annual Gym. competition one of the most interesting athletic events of the year. His offer of gold, silver, bronze and nickel medals for the four winners caused twenty-five girls to enter, and for two weeks before the competition the gallant twenty-five, under the direction of Miss Torrance, lived (except for meals and lectures) in their gymnasium suits. As, however, marks were given for the term's work as well as for the work done at the competition itself there was no chance for the girls who go on examination principles and try to 'plug it up at the end.'

Dr. Harvey, of McGill, and Mr. Powter, of Ste. Annes, were the Judges, and on April 1st the much discussed competition took place. The results were as follows:—

1st, Miss Marion Watters, winner of gold medal; 2nd, Miss E. Dettmers, winner of silver medal; 3rd, Miss S. Pyke,

winner of bronze medal. 4th, Miss C. Sherman, winner of nickel medal; 5th, Miss Travers, honorable mention.

The regular gymnasium closing took place on April 8th and as usual was a tremendous success and was attended by many enthusiastic relatives and friends. Miss Torrance and all her classes are

to be congratulated on the splendid work they have accomplished.

The baseball game between Macdonald and the Old Macdonald girls of Westmount took place Feb. 18th, having been postponed two weeks. It resulted in a victory for Macdonald, the score being 48-33.

In the return match, the following Saturday, Feb. 25, Westmount defeated our girls in a very close and exciting

game by a score of 18-15. The same afternoon the basketball team defeated the Aberdeen School Teachers. The score was 33-18.

As in other years, those girls making the first basketball and baseball teams have been awarded big "M's" and those making the second teams little "M's."



BASKETBALL, FIRST TEAM



The following girls have won big "M's" this year:

Basketball:—Miss Alguire (Captain), Miss Stewart (Manager), Miss Petts, Miss Dettmers, Miss Reichling, Miss Ford, Miss Colby, Miss Yates, Miss Templeton.

Baseball:—Miss Ratchford, (Captain), Miss Dunlop (Manager), Miss Pye, Miss Elliot, Miss Catto, Miss Macfie, Miss Soles, Miss Bachellor, Miss Tippet (Spare).

Second team Basketball:—Miss Scott (Captain), Miss Aylen, Miss Pyke, Miss MacIntosh, Miss M. Allan, Miss Woodley, Miss McLeod, Miss Flemming. Both the baseball and basketball enthusiasts are looking forward to the games on the campus in the spring.

The swimming tank will soon be

re-opened and all who cannot swim will be able to take advantage of their opportunity to learn.

In order that the school for teachers may be able to teach games in the rural districts and primary schools, a course of games, under the direction of Miss Roberts, of the Aberdeen School, Montreal, has been organized. The girls meet once a week in the gymnasium and the games are greatly enjoyed by all. In the spring practical experience in teaching and playing these games will be enjoyed out of doors.

Skating is over for this year and we are looking forward to tennis in the spring

We also hope a walking competition will be in full swing before long, as this was so keenly enjoyed last year.



BASEBALL—FIRST TEAM.



LeLacheur—"I have nothing but praise for the Union Church services in the Assembly Hall."

Baird—"So I've noticed when I passed the collection plate."

\* \* \*

#### AFTER THE SOPHOMORE BANQUET.

Gorham—"Aren't you ashamed to come home in this condition?"

Dash—"Mortified to death, my boy. I find that my capacity isn't what it used to be."

\* \* \*

#### WHICH IS USUALLY CORRECT?

"The teacher" says the inspector "is a fool."

The teacher says "the inspector is a fool."

\* \* \*

Freshman (studious)—"Is it against the rules to work in the Lab. before breakfast?"

Soph.—"No. But it is against common sense."

\* \* \*

Lothian—(at table, on the subject of whether it is easy or hard to put the lid on a mustard pot.) "Well, that's easier to do than to do something harder to do."

\* \* \*

Visiting preacher—"How long shall I preach at the church services here?"

Prof. Kl—(of the U. C. committee) "There is no limit, sir, upon the time you may preach; but there is a tradition here that no souls are saved after the first twenty minutes."

Williams—(reading paper on nuts) "The almond originated in India"—

Grindley—(loudly) "That's wrong! The almond originated in Asia."

\* \* \*

Young—(after M. C. Lit.) "I'm going to wear a collar after this."

Mooney—"Why!"

Young—"Any fellow who can debate as well as I can should wear a collar."

Mooney—"Huh! It's a muzzle you need."

\* \* \*

K—"Which would you rather be called, patient or beautiful?"

Miss X—(lying) "Why! I'd rather be called patient."

K—"Well it is much the more likely."

\* \* \*

Mr. B.—(In Physics)—"as I came up from below I saw the smoke from the power house —"

\* \* \*

#### SOMETHING NEW.

"Anything new this morning?" said the chief engineer as he leaned his back against the cylinder and steam chest.

"Nothing," said the foreman, "except that fresh paint that you are leaning up against."

\* \* \*

Halliday—"I must get a hair cut."

Hamilton—"You'd better get the hair first."

\* \* \*

Freshman—"I say, Bill, do you know what is good bait for pike?"

Rodden—"No, but ask Ralph, he knows."

(A new application of an old joke.)  
Elem. Student—"Did you hear that you are not going to have Mr. Bates any longer?"

Model—"Why not?"

Element—"Oh, because he is long enough."

\* \* \*

Lady Visitor—"Do you young ladies have midnight feasts?"

Miss H.—"Yes, sometimes, but we usually have Pye for dessert if we do."

\* \* \*

Davis—(Translating French) "Fool that I am—" Laughter in class.

Davis—"Isn't that correct, Mademoiselle?" Mlle. B.—"Oui, monsieur."

\* \* \*

She laid the still, white form beside those which had gone before; no sob, no sigh forced its way from her heart, throbbing as though it would burst. Suddenly a cry broke the stillness of the place—one single heart-breaking shriek; then silence. Another cry; more silence. Then all silent but for a guttural murmur, which seemed to well up from her very soul. She left the place. She would lay another egg to-morrow.

—Exchange.

\* \* \*

Disgusted Aggie.—(listening to the singing in the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday night.) "Just listen to that and think what the Lord has to put up with."

\* \* \*

Boyle—(After Soph. Banquet, trying to unlock the radiator in the dark) "Gee! but this door is hot."

\* \* \*

#### AT THE MASQUERADE.

Kennedy—(to unknown partner) "There goes that old ruffian, Bates."

Unknown coldly—"Mr. Bates and I have not been married long enough for me to form that opinion of him."

Prof. L.—"Hello! Honey bug."

Disguised One—"Why! Will, there's 20 years since you called me that."

Prof. L.—"I've made a mistake—er—I mean I haven't."

\* \* \*

#### LOCAL NOTES.

Early in February a bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the mother and sister of one of the Freshmen, who were visiting here. The daring criminal attempted to enter the residence by way of their window but was frightened away by the screams of the ladies. We understand that the perpetrator of this crime is a member of the Junior year and still remains at large. The residence Committee deserves severe censure in allowing such a scoundrel to remain unpunished.

\* \* \*

That banquets are detrimental to health is evidenced by the fact that after the "Sophomore Banquet" three students were confined to the hospital and one of the faculty present was on the sick list.

Again after the "Middleton Banquet," Ness was under the doctor's care, while Le Lacheur, unable to find relief in St. Annes, went in to the Royal Victoria.

\* \* \*

It speaks well for both the wisdom and goodness displayed at the Masquerade, when King Solomon and several angels with their beautiful white wings were made to feel quite at home.

\* \* \*

During the illness of Mrs. James, our Librarian, the library was well looked after by Miss R—— assisted by the winner of the Oratorical Contest.

\* \* \*

The report that R-b-n-s-n had left Brittain is corrected; in fact he never had any intention of leaving.



## An Example to Students.



BEFORE MARRIAGE, AND—



AFTER.

## The Seniors.

---

I am a little teacher  
As shy as I can be,  
And when I think of the fourth year men  
First of all I see—

Spencer of majestic mien,  
Who walks with lordly air  
And turns not to the left nor right,  
And shakes his yellow hair.

Then—  
Savage strides along the hall  
With grim determined jaw.  
“ My word,” I cry, “ how fierce,”  
And crouch against the wall.

And—  
Grindley whose besetting sin  
Is a most sardonic grin  
Which, coupled with a cutting jest,  
Strikes terror in my little breast.

With little Rhoades I'm more at home,  
Although his eyes of deepest blue,  
From dealing so much with the chicks,  
Have got some awfully funny tricks,

I always think when I look at Gorham  
Of a Christian martyr in a Roman Forum,  
But find that in spite of his gloomy mien  
He writes love stories for the magazine.

Summerby, a man of greatest fame  
As pitcher in the baseball game,  
Is not so fearful to my eye  
Whenever him I chance to spy.

And—  
Sweet's a downright jolly fellow,  
For with a hearty little bellow  
He greets each joke however fake.  
Oh he is Sweet and no mistake.

But—  
Buck's the man for you and me  
For never, never did you see  
More dignified a man than he,  
As on the Sabbath morn he treads  
Frock-coated to our festal spreads.

A modest man is our Leclair,  
And his discreet retiring air  
Causes no fright to upward surge  
When through the door he doth emerge.

Williams, so neat, without a wrinkle,  
Has in his eyes a merry twinkle  
Which dispels the pristine awe  
I felt whenever him I saw.

A smiling man is Franky Grisdale  
Albeit he is somewhat pale—  
Not in complexion but in hair,  
Thus giving a distinguished air.

Far from the noise and brawl and strife  
With which the “ shack ” is always rife  
Lives Straight, an honest, upright man,  
Whose life the pangs of learning fan.

Reid is a man, who, mark my word,  
Will some day by us all be heard  
With open mouths, for Billy speaks  
With glowing eyes and swelling cheeks.

And then there's Wood, a manly chap,  
Who beats it round the baseball track  
And makes a home-run for his team.  
Then you should hear the ladies scream.

And Bobbie Innes plays the same  
Eternal, good old baseball game.  
Those fourth year men know how to play  
And make those other teams turn 'way  
To hide a bitter smile.

Elwell, our editor of old,  
No doubt could many a tale unfold  
To that poor man, the present boss,  
Of how the job's a shameful loss  
Of time and energy.

Billy Brittain—oh, how I quake,  
When through the halls of Alma Mater  
I see him take his honoured pater,  
As homeward they wend their weary way  
Discussing the questions of the day.

Logan, I grieve to say, has fled.  
The Bonnie laddie's gone awa',  
But his spirit watches from afar,  
And in the night across the space it reaches  
To post his notices and make his speeches.

Those Seniors make a real fine set  
Of men. Oh yes, you bet.  
And ere a score of moons expire  
Will all have set the Thames on fire.

Now, look below and you will see  
Summed up in words so few,  
An apt description of them all—  
That fearsome, clever crew:—

S—tudious.  
E—nergetic.  
N—oble.  
I—mpressive.  
O—ratorical.  
R—ational.  
S—erious.

M. P. B., T. '11.

Household Science cooking has quite a reputation, but all former efforts were eclipsed by the dessert given by the Dietician's dept. to the diners on the first of this month,—(April).

\* \* \*

Innes—"Do you want a photo of the bachelor table for the Mag.?"

Editor—"No, I think not. You see we don't wish to create a bad impression of the college men here."

Innes—"Well, put a foot-note saying that these are the ugliest men in the College."

Editor—"A footnote would be unnecessary."

\* \* \*

(Heard at table) Grindley—"When does your birthday come, Miss H-d-g-?"

Miss H-d-g-—"On April 29th. Why?"

Grindley—"Oh, nothing. Only I thought of buying you a couple of cows."

\* \* \*

Short Course Sci—"Who is that gentleman at the end of the table?"

Sophomore (loudly). "That is not a gentleman. That is Innes."

Miss F.—(in great distress) "I cannot get this burner to light, and there is water pouring all over the table."

Dr. Snell—"If you try the gas tap and not the water tap, you may have better success."

\* \* \*

Junior showing his rather strict father about the College—"Each class has a distinctive class pin."

Strict Father —(Laying his hand on son's vest) "H'm, I suppose that this is your class pin. '12, that is the year you graduate in, but M. H. S. What does that stand for?"

Junior—"Oh - er - that - er - is Macdonald - er - Horticultural Society."

\* \* \*

Seen on a tombstone in 1951:—

I N M E M O R I A M

Here lies WHYLIE BAIRD, Esq.

Born 1887, Died 1950

When an infant, he lied

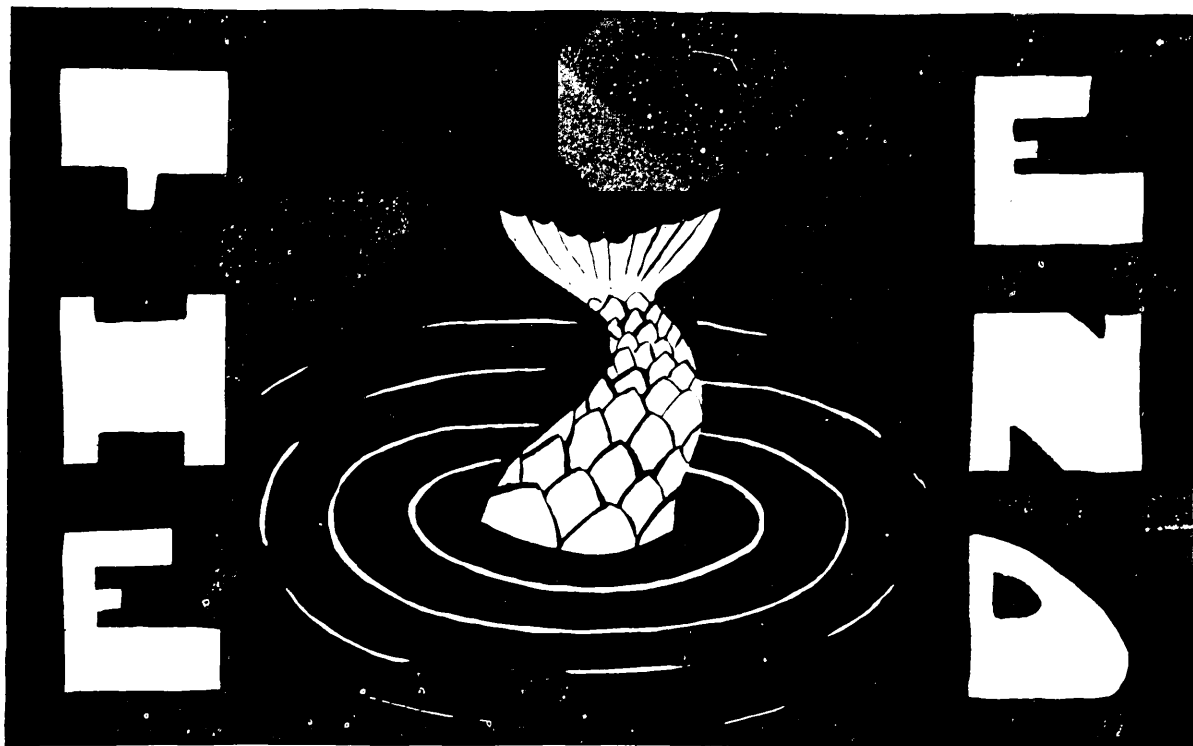
And kept on till he died,

At each chance opportunity gave.

And though his soul's taken

To amuse our friend Satan,

His body still lies in the grave.













DATE DUE

FORM 211 L.J.D.

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